

Field Name: GOVERNMENT ANTENNA NOMENCLATURE

Tag: A01

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 50, 0

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: The Government-assigned alphanumeric equipment designation.

Rules for Submission:

FAS: Enter the Government-assigned nomenclature

SPS: This field is required whenever a government-assigned nomenclature exists.

SSG:

BR:

Examples: AS-4326/P

Associated Data Elements:

A01 - GOVERNMENT ANTENNA NOMENCLATURE

A02 - ANTENNA MANUFACTURER

A04 - COMMERCIAL ANTENNA MODEL AND NUMBER

Field Name: ANTENNA MANUFACTURER

Tag: A02

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 3, 0

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: The antenna manufacturer of antenna identified in A04 from Annex G of the NTIA Manual.

Rules for Submission:

FAS:

SPS: This field is required whenever no Government antenna nomenclature exists.

SSG:

BR:

Examples: MOT

Associated Data Elements

A01 - GOVERNMENT ANTENNA NOMENCLATURE

A02 - ANTENNA MANUFACTURER

A04 - COMMERCIAL ANTENNA MODEL AND NUMBER

Field Name: ANTENNA CATEGORY

Tag: A03

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 2, 0

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: The antenna category code taken from the following table:

Code	Definition
01	APERTURE
02	LINEAR
03	NON-PHASED ARRAY
04	PHASED ARRAY
05	PASSIVE REFLECTOR

Rules for Submission:

FAS:

SPS: Enter the appropriate code from the table.

SSG:

BR:

Examples: 01

Field Name: COMMERCIAL ANTENNA MODEL AND NUMBER

Tag: A04

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 50,0

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: Commercial model and number of the antenna.

Rules for Submission:

FAS:

SPS: Enter the commercial model and number of the antenna.

SSG:

BR:

Examples: Model 101T/R UWB

Associated Data Elements

A01 - GOVERNMENT ANTENNA NOMENCLATURE

A02 - ANTENNA MANUFACTURER

A04 - COMMERCIAL ANTENNA MODEL AND NUMBER

Field Name: ANTENNA MAIN BEAM GAIN

Tag: A05

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 6, 2

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: The maximum antenna gain referenced to an isotropic antenna.

Rules for Submission:

FAS: Enter the maximum antenna gain in dBi.

SPS:

SSG:

BR:

Examples: 20.

Associated Data Elements

A05 - ANTENNA MAIN BEAM GAIN

A06 - ANTENNA HORIZONTAL BEAMWIDTH

A07 - ANTENNA VERTICAL BEAMWIDTH

Field Name: ANTENNA HORIZONTAL BEAMWIDTH

Tag: A06

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 7,2

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: The antenna 3 dB horizontal beamwidth.

Rules for Submission:

FAS:

SPS: Enter the beam width in degrees or radians.

SSG:

BR:

Examples: 3

Associated Data Elements

A05 - ANTENNA MAIN BEAM GAIN

A06 - ANTENNA HORIZONTAL BEAMWIDTH

A07 - ANTENNA VERTICAL BEAMWIDTH

Field Name: ANTENNA VERTICAL BEAMWIDTH

Tag: A07

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 7,2

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: The antenna 3 dB vertical beamwidth.

Rules for Submission:

FAS:

SPS: Enter the beamwidth in degrees or radians

SSG:

BR:

Examples: 3

Associated Data Elements

A05 - ANTENNA MAIN BEAM GAIN

A06 - ANTENNA HORIZONTAL BEAMWIDTH

A07 - ANTENNA VERTICAL BEAMWIDTH

Field Name: ANTENNA FIRST SIDELOBE LEVEL HORIZONTAL PLANE ATTENUATION

Tag: A08

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 5,1

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: Antenna first sidelobe level horizontal plane attenuation relative to the main beam gain.

Rules for Submission:

FAS:

SPS: Enter the attenuation in dB.

SSG:

BR:

Examples: 26

Associated Data Elements

A08 - ANTENNA FIRST SIDELOBE LEVEL HORIZONTAL PLANE ATTENUATION

A09 - ANTENNA FIRST SIDELOBE LEVEL VERTICAL PLANE ATTENUATION

A30 - ANTENNA FIRST SIDELOBE HORIZONTAL PLANE POSITION

A31 - ANTENNA FIRST SIDELOBE VERTICAL PLANE POSITION

Field Name: ANTENNA FIRST SIDELobe LEVEL VERTICAL PLANE ATTENUATION

Tag: A09

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 5, 1

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: Antenna first sidelobe level vertical plane attenuation relative to the main beam gain.

Rules for Submission:

FAS:

SPS: Enter the attenuation in dB.

SSG:

BR:

Examples: 26

Associated Data Elements

A08 - ANTENNA FIRST SIDELobe LEVEL HORIZONTAL PLANE ATTENUATION

A09 - ANTENNA FIRST SIDELobe LEVEL VERTICAL PLANE ATTENUATION

A30 - ANTENNA FIRST SIDELobe HORIZONTAL PLANE POSITION

A31 - ANTENNA FIRST SIDELobe VERTICAL PLANE POSITION

Field Name: ANTENNA GAIN FRONT-TO-BACK RATIO

Tag: A10

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 5,1

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: Antenna gain front-to-back ratio, i.e., the dB-difference between the main beam gain and the gain of the aperture 180 degrees from the main beam.

Rules for Submission:

FAS: This is an optional field.

SPS: Enter the ratio in dB.

SSG:

BR:

Examples: 26

Field Name: ANTENNA DIGITIZED PATTERN CODE

Tag: A11

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 12, 0

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: A code that identifies a digitized antenna pattern.

Program generated field.

Rules for Submission:

FAS:

SPS:

SSG:

BR:

Examples:

Associated Data Elements

A11 - ANTENNA DIGITIZED PATTERN CODE

A12 - ANTENNA DIGITIZED PATTERN FILE

Field Name: ANTENNA DIGITIZED PATTERN FILE

Tag: A12

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 10000, 0

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: A digitized file representing an antenna pattern.

Program generated field.

Rules for Submission:

FAS:

SPS:

SSG:

BR:

Examples:

Associated Data Elements

A11 - ANTENNA DIGITIZED PATTERN CODE

A12 - ANTENNA DIGITIZED PATTERN FILE

Field Name: ANTENNA DISH DIAMETER

Tag: A13

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 6, 2

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: The length of the major axis of a dish reflector antenna.

Rules for Submission:

FAS:

SPS: Enter the length of the major axis in meters.

SSG:

BR:

Examples: 2.6

Field Name: ANTENNA HORIZONTAL DIMENSION

Tag: A14

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 6, 2

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: The linear horizontal dimension of a rectangular reflector antenna.

Rules for Submission:

FAS:

SPS: Enter the length of the horizontal dimension in meters.

SSG:

BR:

Examples: 2.5

Associated Data Elements

A14 - ANTENNA HORIZONTAL DIMENSION

A15 - ANTENNA VERTICAL DIMENSION

Field Name: ANTENNA VERTICAL DIMENSION

Tag: A15

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 6, 2

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: The linear vertical dimension of a rectangular reflector antenna.

Rules for Submission:

FAS:

SPS: Enter the length of the vertical dimension in meters.

SSG:

BR:

Examples: 2

Associated Data Elements

A14 - ANTENNA HORIZONTAL DIMENSION

A15 - ANTENNA VERTICAL DIMENSION

Field Name: ANTENNA POLARIZATION

Tag: A17

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 2, 0

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: The antenna polarization code taken from the following table.
Code Definition

Rules for Submission:

FAS: Enter the appropriate code from the table.

SPS:

SSG:

BR:

Examples: EL

Field Name: ANTENNA LOWER FREQUENCY LIMIT

Tag: A18

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 15,6

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: The lowest frequency of the antenna-designed tuning range.

Rules for Submission:

FAS:

SPS: Enter the lowest frequency of the antenna-designed tuning range.

SSG:

BR:

Examples: 225

Associated Data Elements

A18 - ANTENNA LOWER FREQUENCY LIMIT

A19 - ANTENNA UPPER FREQUENCY LIMIT

Field Name: ANTENNA UPPER FREQUENCY LIMIT

Tag: A19

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 15,6

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: The highest frequency of the antenna-designed tuning range.

Rules for Submission:

FAS:

SPS: Enter the highest frequency of the antenna-designed tuning range.

SSG:

BR:

Examples: 400

Associated Data Elements

A18 - ANTENNA LOWER FREQUENCY LIMIT

A19 - ANTENNA UPPER FREQUENCY LIMIT

Field Name: ANTENNA VERTICAL SCAN INDICATOR

Tag: A20

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 1, 0

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: The antenna vertical scan capability indicator.

Y - the antenna can scan in the vertical direction

N - the antenna can not scan in the vertical direction

Rules for Submission:

FAS:

SPS: For vertically-scanning radars enter Y or N.

SSG:

BR:

Examples: Y

Associated Data Elements

A20 - ANTENNA VERTICAL SCAN INDICATOR

A22 - ANTENNA VERTICAL SCAN RATE

A24 - ANTENNA VERTICAL SCAN MAXIMUM ELEVATION

A25 - ANTENNA VERTICAL SCAN MINIMUM ELEVATION

Field Name: ANTENNA ROTATION INDICATOR

Tag: A21

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 1, 0

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: The antenna rotation capability indicator.

Y - the antenna can rotate 360 degrees.

N - the antenna can not rotate 360 degrees.

Rules for Submission:

FAS:

SPS: For radars enter Y or N.

SSG:

BR:

Examples: N

Associated Data Elements

A21 - ANTENNA ROTATION INDICATOR

A23 - ANTENNA ROTATION RATE

A27 - ANTENNA HORIZONTAL SECTOR BLANKING INDICATOR

A35 - ANTENNA BLANKING START ANGLE

A36 - ANTENNA BLANKING STOP ANGLE

Field Name: ANTENNA VERTICAL SCAN RATE

Tag: A22

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 4, 1

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: The antenna vertical scan rate.

Rules for Submission:

FAS:

SPS: For vertically-scanning radars enter in scans per second or degrees per second.

SSG:

BR:

Examples: 0.5

Associated Data Elements

A20 - ANTENNA VERTICAL SCAN INDICATOR

A22 - ANTENNA VERTICAL SCAN RATE

A24 - ANTENNA VERTICAL SCAN MAXIMUM ELEVATION

A25 - ANTENNA VERTICAL SCAN MINIMUM ELEVATION

Field Name: ANTENNA ROTATION RATE

Tag: A23

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 4, 1

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: The antenna rotation rate.

Rules for Submission:

FAS:

SPS: For rotating radars enter in revolutions per minute or degrees per second.

SSG:

BR:

Examples: 5

Associated Data Elements

A21 - ANTENNA ROTATION INDICATOR

A23 - ANTENNA ROTATION RATE

A27 - ANTENNA HORIZONTAL SECTOR BLANKING INDICATOR

A35 - ANTENNA BLANKING START ANGLE

A36 - ANTENNA BLANKING STOP ANGLE

Field Name: ANTENNA VERTICAL SCAN MAXIMUM ELEVATION

Tag: A24

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 7, 2

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: The maximum angle in degrees relative to the horizontal plane that the antenna will scan in the vertical direction.

Rules for Submission:

FAS:

SPS: For vertically scanning radars enter in degrees or radians.

SSG:

BR:

Examples: 38.3

Associated Data Elements

A20 - ANTENNA VERTICAL SCAN INDICATOR

A22 - ANTENNA VERTICAL SCAN RATE

A24 - ANTENNA VERTICAL SCAN MAXIMUM ELEVATION

A25 - ANTENNA VERTICAL SCAN MINIMUM ELEVATION

Field Name: ANTENNA VERTICAL SCAN MINIMUM ELEVATION

Tag: A25

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 7, 2

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: The minimum angle in degrees relative to the horizontal plane that the antenna will scan in the vertical direction.

Rules for Submission:

FAS:

SPS: For vertically scanning radars enter in degrees or radians.

SSG:

BR:

Examples: 10

Associated Data Elements

A20 - ANTENNA VERTICAL SCAN INDICATOR

A22 - ANTENNA VERTICAL SCAN RATE

A24 - ANTENNA VERTICAL SCAN MAXIMUM ELEVATION

A25 - ANTENNA VERTICAL SCAN MINIMUM ELEVATION

Field Name: REFERENCE ANGLE OF ANTENNA HORIZONTAL SCAN

Tag: A26

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 7, 2

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: The antenna azimuth reference angle measured from the ANTENNA HORIZONTAL SECTOR SCAN REFERENCE ORIENTATION (A32).

Rules for Submission:

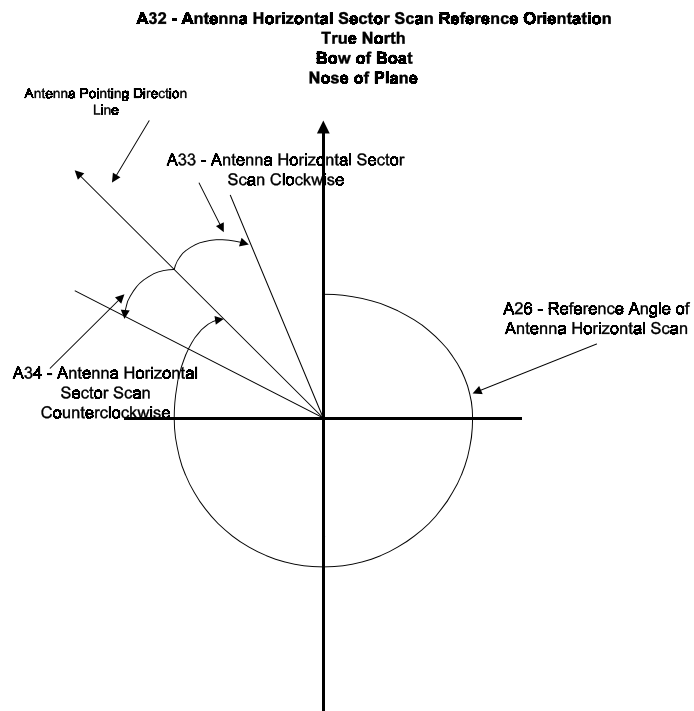
FAS: This is an optional field. For horizontally-scanning or rotating radars enter the angle in degrees or radians as measured clockwise from the ANTENNA HORIZONTAL SECTOR SCAN REFERENCE ORIENTATION (A32) to the Antenna Pointing Direction Line.

SPS:

SSG:

BR:

Examples: 315



Associated Data Elements

A26 - REFERENCE ANGLE OF ANTENNA HORIZONTAL SCAN

A32 - ANTENNA HORIZONTAL SECTOR SCAN REFERENCE ORIENTATION

A33 - ANTENNA HORIZONTAL SECTOR SCAN CLOCKWISE
A34 - ANTENNA HORIZONTAL SECTOR SCAN COUNTERCLOCKWISE
A37 -ANTENNA HORIZONTAL SECTOR SCAN INDICATOR
A38 - ANTENNA HORIZONTAL SECTOR SCAN RATE

Field Name: ANTENNA HORIZONTAL SECTOR BLANKING INDICATOR

Tag: A27

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 1, 0

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: The antenna horizontal sector blanking capability indicator.

Y - capable of sector blanking

N - not capable of sector blanking

Rules for Submission:

FAS:

SPS: For rotating radars enter a Y or N.

SSG:

BR:

Examples: N

Associated Data Elements

A21 - ANTENNA ROTATION INDICATOR

A23 - ANTENNA ROTATION RATE

A27 - ANTENNA HORIZONTAL SECTOR BLANKING INDICATOR

A35 - ANTENNA BLANKING START ANGLE

A36 - ANTENNA BLANKING STOP ANGLE

Field Name: NUMBER OF MAIN BEAMS IN PHASED ARRAY

Tag: A28

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 3, 0

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: The number of main beams controlled by phased array.

Rules for Submission:

FAS:

SPS: For phased array antennas enter the number of main beams.

SSG:

BR:

Examples: 3

Field Name: NUMBER OF ELEMENTS IN PHASED ARRAY

Tag: A29

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 4, 0

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: The number of antenna elements in the phased array antenna.

Rules for Submission:

FAS:

SPS: Enter the number of elements.

SSG:

BR:

Examples: 252

Field Name: ANTENNA FIRST SIDELobe HORIZONTAL PLANE POSITION

Tag: A30

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 7, 2

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: The angle between the center lines of the main beam and the first sidelobe in the horizontal plane.

Rules for Submission:

FAS:

SPS: Enter in degrees or radians.

SSG:

BR:

Examples: 44.36

Associated Data Elements

A08 - ANTENNA FIRST SIDELobe LEVEL HORIZONTAL PLANE ATTENUATION

A09 - ANTENNA FIRST SIDELobe LEVEL VERTICAL PLANE ATTENUATION

A30 - ANTENNA FIRST SIDELobe HORIZONTAL PLANE POSITION

A31 - ANTENNA FIRST SIDELobe VERTICAL PLANE POSITION

Field Name: ANTENNA FIRST SIDELobe VERTICAL PLANE POSITION

Tag: A31

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 7, 2

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: The angle between the centerlines of the main beam and the first sidelobe in the vertical plane.

Rules for Submission:

FAS:

SPS: Enter in degrees or radians.

SSG:

BR:

Examples: 44.36

Associated Data Elements

A08 - ANTENNA FIRST SIDELobe LEVEL HORIZONTAL PLANE ATTENUATION

A09 - ANTENNA FIRST SIDELobe LEVEL VERTICAL PLANE ATTENUATION

A30 - ANTENNA FIRST SIDELobe HORIZONTAL PLANE POSITION

A31 - ANTENNA FIRST SIDELobe VERTICAL PLANE POSITION

Field Name: ANTENNA HORIZONTAL SECTOR SCAN REFERENCE ORIENTATION

Tag: A32

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 1,0

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: The reference line from which to measure the REFERENCE ANGLE OF ANTENNA HORIZONTAL SCAN (A26) taken from the following:

Code	Definition
1	fixed systems the reference is true north
2	ship board systems the reference is the bow
3	airborne systems the reference is the nose

Rules for Submission:

FAS: This is an optional field. For horizontal scanning radars enter the appropriate code.

SPS:

SSG:

BR:

Examples: 1

Associated Data Elements

A26 - REFERENCE ANGLE OF ANTENNA HORIZONTAL SCAN

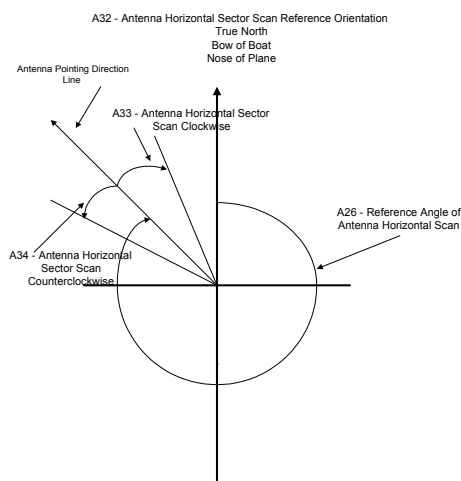
A32 - ANTENNA HORIZONTAL SECTOR SCAN REFERENCE ORIENTATION

A33 - ANTENNA HORIZONTAL SECTOR SCAN CLOCKWISE

A34 - ANTENNA HORIZONTAL SECTOR SCAN COUNTERCLOCKWISE

A37 - ANTENNA HORIZONTAL SECTOR SCAN INDICATOR

A38 - ANTENNA HORIZONTAL SECTOR SCAN RATE



Field Name: ANTENNA HORIZONTAL SECTOR SCAN CLOCKWISE

Tag: A33

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 7, 2

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: The number of degrees the antenna scans in a clockwise direction from the Antenna Pointing Direction Line.

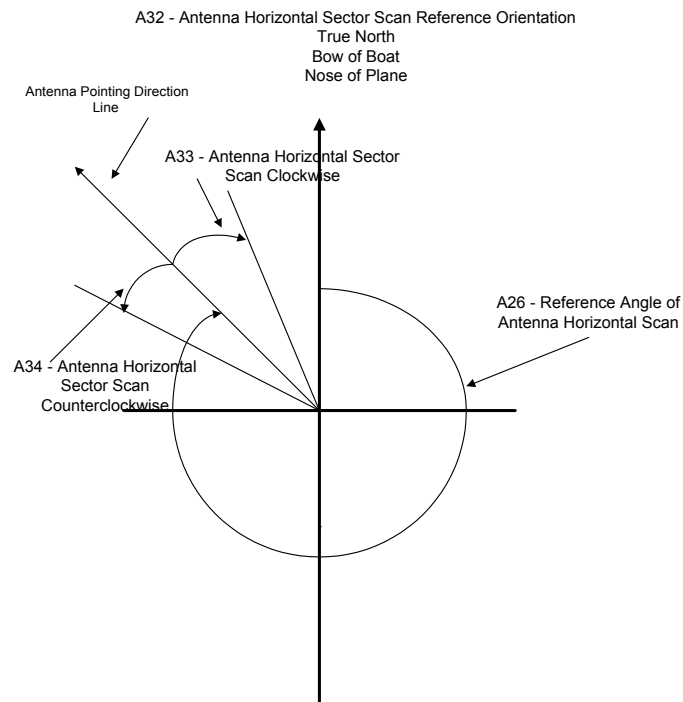
Rules for Submission:

FAS: This is an optional field. Enter for horizontal-scanning, non-mobile, non-transportable radars enter the angle in degrees of radians.

SPS:

SSG:

BR:



Examples: 23

Associated Data Elements

A26 - REFERENCE ANGLE OF ANTENNA HORIZONTAL SCAN
A32 - ANTENNA HORIZONTAL SECTOR SCAN REFERENCE ORIENTATION
A33 - ANTENNA HORIZONTAL SECTOR SCAN CLOCKWISE
A34 - ANTENNA HORIZONTAL SECTOR SCAN COUNTERCLOCKWISE
A37 - ANTENNA HORIZONTAL SECTOR SCAN INDICATOR
A38 - ANTENNA HORIZONTAL SECTOR SCAN RATE

Field Name: ANTENNA HORIZONTAL SECTOR SCAN COUNTERCLOCKWISE

Tag: A34

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 7, 2

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: The number of degrees the antenna scans in a counterclockwise direction from the Antenna Pointing Direction Line.

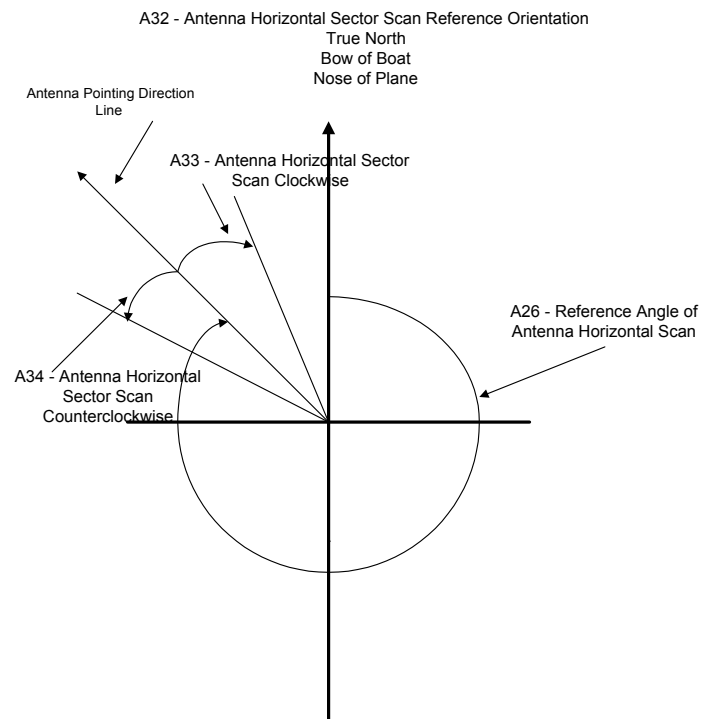
Rules for Submission:

FAS: This is an optional field. Enter for horizontal-scanning, non-mobile, non-transportable radars enter the angle in degrees or radians.

SPS:

SSG:

BR:



Examples: 23

Associated Data Elements

A26 - REFERENCE ANGLE OF ANTENNA HORIZONTAL SCAN

A32 - ANTENNA HORIZONTAL SECTOR SCAN REFERENCE ORIENTATION

A33 - ANTENNA HORIZONTAL SECTOR SCAN CLOCKWISE

A34 - ANTENNA HORIZONTAL SECTOR SCAN COUNTERCLOCKWISE

A37 - ANTENNA HORIZONTAL SECTOR SCAN INDICATOR

A38 - ANTENNA HORIZONTAL SECTOR SCAN RATE

Field Name: ANTENNA BLANKING START ANGLE

Tag: A35

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 7, 2

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: The number of degrees the antenna scans in a clockwise direction from the ANTENNA HORIZONTAL SECTOR SCAN REFERENCE ORIENTATION (A32) to where blanking starts.

Rules for Submission:

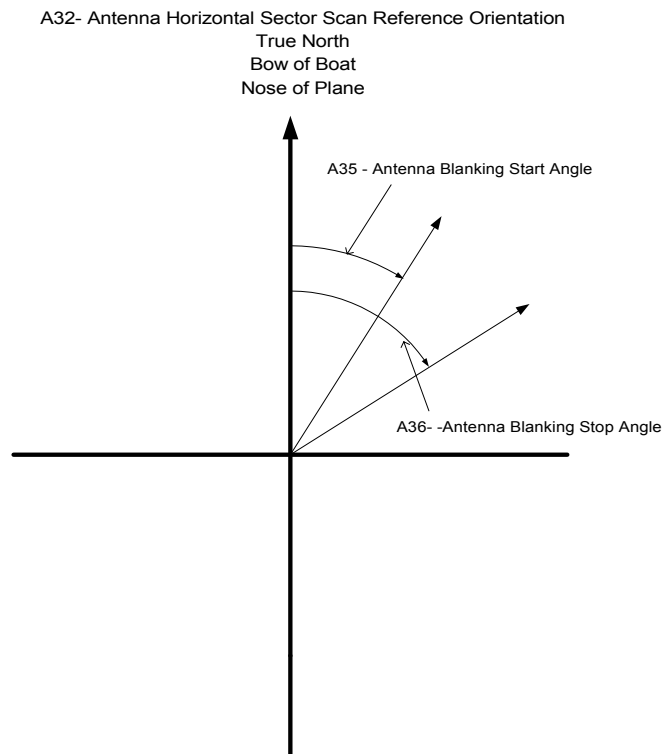
FAS: For rotating antennas enter in degrees or radians.

SPS:

SSG:

BR:

Examples: 23



Associated Data Elements

A21 - ANTENNA ROTATION INDICATOR

A23 - ANTENNA ROTATION RATE

A27 - ANTENNA HORIZONTAL SECTOR BLANKING INDICATOR

A35 - ANTENNA BLANKING START ANGLE

A36 - ANTENNA BLANKING STOP ANGLE

Field Name: ANTENNA BLANKING STOP ANGLE

Tag: A36

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 7, 2

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: The number of degrees the antenna scans in a clockwise direction from the ANTENNA HORIZONTAL SECTOR SCAN REFERENCE ORIENTATION (A32) to where blanking stops.

Rules for Submission:

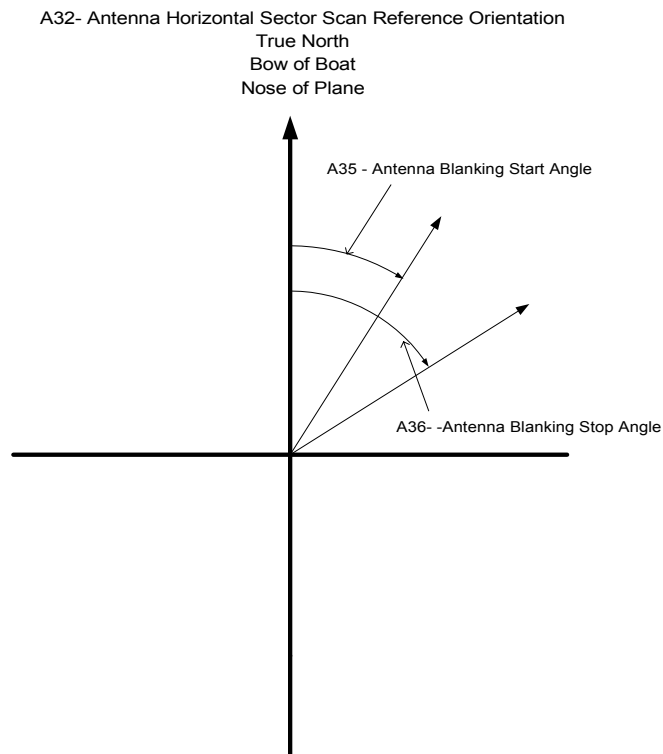
FAS: For rotating antennas enter in degrees or radians

SPS:

SSG:

BR:

Examples: 58



Associated Data Elements

A21 - ANTENNA ROTATION INDICATOR

A23 - ANTENNA ROTATION RATE

A27 - ANTENNA HORIZONTAL SECTOR BLANKING INDICATOR

A35 - ANTENNA BLANKING START ANGLE

A36 - ANTENNA BLANKING STOP ANGLE

Field Name: ANTENNA HORIZONTAL SECTOR SCAN INDICATOR

Tag: A37

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 1,0

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: The antenna horizontal sector scan capability indicator.

Y - the antenna can sector scan in the horizontal direction

N - the antenna can not sector scan in the horizontal direction.

Rules for Submission:

FAS:

SPS: For all radars enter a Y or N.

SSG:

BR:

Examples: N

Associated Data Elements

A26 - REFERENCE ANGLE OF ANTENNA HORIZONTAL SCAN

A32 - ANTENNA HORIZONTAL SECTOR SCAN REFERENCE ORIENTATION

A33 - ANTENNA HORIZONTAL SECTOR SCAN CLOCKWISE

A34 - ANTENNA HORIZONTAL SECTOR SCAN COUNTERCLOCKWISE

A37 - ANTENNA HORIZONTAL SECTOR SCAN INDICATOR

A38 - ANTENNA HORIZONTAL SECTOR SCAN RATE

Field Name: ANTENNA HORIZONTAL SECTOR SCAN RATE

Tag: A38

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 9, 2

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: The antenna horizontal sector scan rate.

Rules for Submission:

FAS:

SPS: For horizontal scanning, non-mobile, non-transportable radars enter in scans per second or degrees per second.

SSG:

BR:

Examples: 15

Associated Data Elements

A26 - REFERENCE ANGLE OF ANTENNA HORIZONTAL SCAN

A32 - ANTENNA HORIZONTAL SECTOR SCAN REFERENCE ORIENTATION

A33 - ANTENNA HORIZONTAL SECTOR SCAN CLOCKWISE

A34 - ANTENNA HORIZONTAL SECTOR SCAN COUNTERCLOCKWISE

A37 - ANTENNA HORIZONTAL SECTOR SCAN INDICATOR

A38 - ANTENNA HORIZONTAL SECTOR SCAN RATE

Field Name: ANTENNA SYSTEM LOSSES

Tag: A39

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 6, 2

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: The total losses in dB of couplers and cables between the transmitter output terminals and the antenna input terminals.

Rules for Submission:

FAS:

SPS: Enter the loss in dB.

SSG:

BR:

Examples: 2.1

Associated Data Elements

A39 - ANTENNA SYSTEM LOSSES

T23 - NOMINAL EQUIVALENT ISOTROPICALLY RADIATED POWER (EIRP)

T24 - NOMINAL EFFECTIVE RADIATED POWER (ERP)

E21 - AUTHORIZED EQUIVALENT EFFECTIVE ISOTROPICALLY RADIATED POWER (EIRP)

E22 - AUTHORIZED EFFECTIVE RADIATED POWER (ERP)

Field Name: ANTENNA TYPE CODE

Tag: A40

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 4, 0

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: The antenna type taken from the following table

TABLE: (see attachment)

Rules for Submission:

FAS: Optional. Enter the appropriate code for the antenna type.

SPS:

SSG:

BR:

Examples: ADAR

ANTENNA TYPE CODE TABLE

Code	Display value	Definition
ADAR	Adcock Array	Adcock Array Antenna
ANSL	Annular Slot	Annular Slot Antenna
APER	Aperture	Aperture Antenna
AXMH	Axial Mode Hlx	Axial Mode Helix Antenna
BACA	Backfire	Backfire Antenna
BACR	Backfill Rad	Backfill Radiator Antenna
BEVE	Beverage	Beverage Antenna
BICA	Biconical	Biconical Antenna
BICD	Biconical Dipole	Biconical Dipole Antenna
BICH	Biconical Horn	Biconical Horn Antenna
BILL	Billboard	Billboard Antenna
BLAD	Blade	Blade Antenna
BOWT	Bow Tie	Bow Tie Antenna
BROA	Broadside Array	Broadside Array Antenna
CASS	Cassegrain	Cassegrain Antenna
CAVD	Cavity Bckd Di	Cavity Backed Dipole Antenna
CAVL	Cavity Bckd SlT	Cavity Backed Slot Antenna
CAVS	Cavity Bckd Sp	Cavity Backed Spiral Antenna
CLOV	Clover Leaf	Clover Leaf Antenna
COAX	Coaxial Dipole	Coaxial Dipole Antenna
COLL	Collinear Array	Collinear Array Antenna
CONF	Conformal Array	Conformal Array Antenna
CONH	Conical Horn	Conical Horn Antenna
CONM	Conical Mon	Conical Monopole Antenna
CONS	Conical Spiral	Conical Spiral Antenna
COPL	Coplanar Array	Coplanar Array Antenna
CORN	Corner Reflector	Corner Reflector Antenna
CORO	Corrugated Horn	Corrugated Horn Antenna
CORR	Corrugated Rod	Corrugated Rod Antenna
CROD	Crossed Dipoles	Crossed Dipoles Antenna
CROG	Crossed Log PA	Crossed Log Periodic Array Antenna
CROL	Crossed Loops	Crossed Loops Antenna
CSC2	CSC2 Reflector	CSC2 Reflector Antenna
CUBI	Cubical Quad	Cubical Quad Antenna
CUPD	Cup-dipole	Cup-dipole Antenna
CUPI	Cup-dipole-arry	Cup-dipole-array Antenna
CYLA	Cylindriel Arry	Cylindrical Array Antenna
CYLS	Cylindrical SlT	Cylindrical Slot Antenna
DICH	Dichroic	Dichroic Antenna
DIEL	Dielectric Lens	Dielectric Lens Antenna
DIER	Dielectric Rod	Dielectric Rod Antenna

DIPO	Dipole	Dipole Antenna
DIPR	Dipole Array	Dipole Array Antenna
DIPW	Dipole w/Rflectr	Dipole with Reflector Antenna
DISC	Discage	Discage Antenna
DISO	Discone	Discone Antenna
DOUB	Doublet	Doublet Antenna
ENDF	Endfire Array	Endfire Array
EQUI	Equi-anglr Sprl	Equi-angular Spiral Antenna
ESEC	E-sectorial Hrn	E-sectorial Horn Antenna
FANM	Fan Monopole	Fan Monopole Antenna
FDGP	Folded Di GP	Folded Dipole with Ground Plane Antenna
FERL	Ferrite Loop	Ferrite Loop Antenna
FERS	Ferrite Lp Stck	Ferrite Loop Stick Antenna
FINC	Fin Cap	Fin Cap Antenna
FLAP	Flat Plate	Flat Plate Antenna
FLAS	Flt Scrn Rflectr	Flat Screen Reflector Antenna
FLAT	Flat Top	Flat Top Antenna
FLEX	Flexible Tape	Flexible Tape Antenna
FODA	Folded Dipole	Folded Dipole Antenna
FOMN	Flded Monopole	Folded Monopole Antenna
FOTR	Folded Trap LPA	Folded Trapeziodal LPA Antenna
FRAN	Franklin	Franklin Antenna
GREG	Gregorian	Gregorian Antenna
GROA	Ground Plane	Ground Plane Antenna
GROW	Grnd Pln Whp	Ground Plane Whip Antenna
HADL	Half Loop	Half Loop Antenna
HAFD	Halfwave Dipole	Halfwave Dipole Antenna
HAFW	Halfwave Whip	Halfwave Whip Antenna
HALO	Halo	Halo Antenna
HELI	Helical Whip	Helical Whip Antenna
HELX	Helix Array	Helix Array Antenna
HOGH	Hog Horn	Hog Horn Antenna
HORI	Horizontal Vee	Horizontal Vee Antenna
HORN	Horn	Horn Antenna
HSEC	H-sectorial Hrn	H-sectorial Horn Antenna
INVC	Inverted Cone	Inverted Cone Antenna
INVL	Inverted /L/	Inverted /L/ Antenna
INVV	Inverted Vee	Inverted Vee Antenna
LENS	Lens	Lens Antenna
LOGC	Log Concl Sprl	Log Conical Spiral Antenna
LOGP	Log Per Array	Log Periodic Array Antenna
LOGR	Log Periodic	Log Periodic Antenna
LONG	Long Wire	Long Wire Antenna
LOOP	Loop	Loop Antenna

LOOR	Loop Array	Loop Array Antenna
LUNE	Luneberg Lens	Luneberg Lens Antenna
MATT	Mattress	Mattress Antenna
META	Metal Plate Lns	Metal Plate Lens Antenna
MICA	Microstrip	Microstrip Antenna
MICR	Microstrip Arry	Microstrip Array Antenna
MOAN	Monopole	Monopole Antenna
MOAR	Monopole Array	Monopole Array Antenna
MORA	Monopl w/Rflctr	Monopole with Reflector Antenna
MULC	Multi-crtn Rhom	Multi-curtain Rhombic Antenna
MULH	Multi-horn Arry	Multi-horn Array Antenna
MULS	Multiple Slot	Multiple Slot Antenna
NEST	Nested Rhom	Nested Rhombic Antenna
NORM	Normal Md Hlx	Normal Model Helix Antenna
OPEE	Open-end WG	Open-ended Waveguide Antenna
OPEW	Open Wire	Open Wire Antenna
ORAN	Orange Peel Ref	Orange Peel Reflector Antenna
ORGA	Organ Pipe	Organ Pipe Antenna
PARC	Parabolic Cylnd	Parabolic Cylinder Antenna
PARM	Parabolic Mesh	Parabolic Mesh Antenna
PARR	Parabolic Ref	Parabolic Reflector Antenna
PARS	Parabolic Seg	Parabolic Segment Antenna
PASS	Passive Reflctr	Passive Reflector Antenna
PATC	Patch	Patch Antenna
PERI	Periscope	Periscope Antenna
PHAA	Phsd-array	Phased-array Antenna
PHAD	Phsd-array Dipl	Phased-array Dipole Antenna
PHAH	Phsd-array Horn	Phased-array Horn Antenna
PHAR	Phsd-array RW	Phased-array Ridged Waveguide Antenna
PHAS	Phsd-array SW	Phased-array Slotted Waveguide Antenna
PHAW	Phsd-array WG	Phased-array Waveguide Antenna
PHAY	Phsd-array Yagi	Phased-array Yagi Antenna
PILL	Pill Box	Pill Box Antenna
PINE	Pine Cone	Pine Cone Antenna
PLAR	Planar Array	Planar Array Antenna
PLSL	Planar Slot	Planar Slot Antenna
PORT	Ported Coax Cbl	Ported Coaxial Cable Antenna
PROB	Probe	Probe Antenna
PYRA	Pyramidal Horn	Pyramidal Horn Antenna
QUAL	Quad Lg Period	Quad Log Periodic Antenna
QUAR	Quadrflr Helix	Quadrafilar Helix Antenna
QUAT	Qrtr Wave Whip	Quarter Wave Whip Antenna
RADL	Radial Line	Radial Line Antenna
RHOM	Rhombic	Rhombic Antenna

RODA	Rod	Rod Antenna
SCIM	Scimitar	Scimitar Antenna
SINC	Sngl-crtm Rhom	Single-curtain Rhombic Antenna
SINS	Sngl-slot	Single-slot Antenna
SINT	Sngl-turn Loop	Single-turn Loop Antenna
SKEL	Skeleton Slot	Skeleton Slot with Reflector Antenna
SLEE	Sleeve Dipole	Sleeve Dipole Antenna
SLOT	Slot Array	Slot Array Antenna
SLOW	Slotted WG	Slotted Waveguide Antenna
SLOZ	Slotted WG PA	Slotted Waveguide Planar Array Antenna
SPIR	Spiral	Spiral Antenna
STAC	Stacked Dipole	Stacked Dipole Antenna
STAN	Stnd-wv WG PA	Standing-wave WG Planar Array Antenna
STRA	Stripline	Stripline Antenna
STRD	Stripline Dipole	Stripline Dipole Antenna
STUB	Stub	Stub Antenna
SWAS	Swastika	Swastika Antenna
TOPH	Top Hat	Top Hat Antenna
TOWE	Tower	Tower Antenna
TRAI	Trailing Wire	Trailing Wire Antenna
TRAV	Trvlng-wave	Traveling-wave Antenna
TRAW	Trvl-wv WG PA	Traveling-wave WG Planar Array Antenna
TRIL	Trilinear Array	Trilinear Array Antenna
TURN	Turnstile	Turnstile Antenna
VEEA	Vee	Vee Antenna
VERH	Vrtcl Half Rhom	Vertical Half Rhombic Antenna
VERR	Vrtcl Radiator	Vertical Radiator Antenna
WHIP	Whip	Whip Antenna
WULL	Wullenwebber	Wullenwebber Array Antenna
YAGA	Yagi Array	Yagi Array Antenna
YAGU	Yagi-uda	Yagi-unidirectional-array Antenna

Field Name: ANTENNA ATTENUATION RELATIVE OR ACTUAL

Tag: A41

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 1,0

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: Indicator to weather the antenna attenuation is relative to main beam gain.

T - If attenuation is relative to the main beam

F - If attenuation is actual gain in dBi

Rules for Submission:

FAS:

SPS:

SSG:

BR:

Examples:

Associated Data Elements:

Field Name: ANTENNA DATA SET IDENTIFIER

Tag: A99

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 12, 0

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: Data set identifier representing distinct antenna characteristics.

Program generated field.

Rules for Submission:

FAS:

SPS:

SSG:

BR:

Examples:

Field Name: EXPIRED ACTION INDICATOR

Tag: AAE

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 1, 0

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: The indicator used in program processing to identify an expired frequency application or frequency authorization.

X -The date in EXPIRATION DATE (EXD) of the frequency application has expired.

Y -The date in EXPIRATION DATE (EXD) of the frequency authorization for which this frequency application has been submitted has expired.

Program generated field.

Rules for Submission:

FAS:

SPS:

SSG:

BR:

Examples:

Field Name: AUTHORIZATION DECLASSIFICATION INSTRUCTIONS

Tag: ACDD

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 10, 0

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: The declassification instructions for the frequency application, the frequency authorization, the component of the spectrum certification request, etc as determined in accordance with Executive Order 12958 of April 20, 1995, *Classified National Security Information*, and the Office of Management and Budget's Information Security Oversight Office (ISOO) Directive No. 1 (32 CFR Part 2001).

Rules for Submission:

FAS: Complete this field for every classified application.

1. Enter the letters **DE** in the first two characters.
2. Beginning in character three,
 - a. Enter declassification date in year, month and day order (YYYYMMDD).

Format:

1. Characters three thru six contain a year.
2. Characters seven and eight contain a numeric month.
3. Characters nine and ten contain a numeric day.
4. This data element must contain a valid date.

If a day is not specified in characters nine and ten, the assignment or application will be automatically declassified on the last day of the month entered. If the declassification date has been extended by an original classification authority beyond **10** years from the initial classification date, an entry is also required in AUTHORIZATION DERIVATIVE CLASSIFICATION SOURCE DATE (ADCD), AUTHORIZATION DERIVATIVE CLASSIFICATION SOURCE TITLE (ADCT), and AUTHORIZATION DERIVATIVE CLASSIFICATION SOURCE ORGANIZATION (ADCO); **or**,

b. Enter the letter **X**, immediately followed by from one to seven numbers, in numerical sequence, that correspond to the applicable exemption categories listed in E.O. 12958, Section 1.6.d.; **or**,

c. Enter **25X**, immediately followed by a number that corresponds to the applicable exemption category listed in E.O. 12958, Section 1.6.d. for those assignments that are exempt from the 25-year automatic declassification rule for permanently valuable information. For all assignments not in the declassification exemption category 25X1, the date for declassification shall be included in the AUTHORIZATION EXTENDED DECLASSIFICATION DATE (ACDE) field; **or**,

d. Enter **OADR** for those assignments that are classified derivatively based on source documents for which the declassification instructions are marked "Originating Agency's Determination Required," or its acronym "OADR". An entry of OADR in this data field requires an entry in AUTHORIZATION DERIVATIVE CLASSIFICATION SOURCE DATE (ADCD), AUTHORIZATION DERIVATIVE CLASSIFICATION SOURCE TITLE (ADCT), and AUTHORIZATION DERIVATIVE CLASSIFICATION SOURCE ORGANIZATION (ADCO);

or,

e. Enter **DEON EVENT** for those assignments where declassification is based upon a specific event. Enter the event in AUTHORIZATION DECLASSIFICATION INSTRUCTIONS COMMENT (ADIC).

SPS:

SSG:

BR:

Examples: DE200603
DEX358
DE25X1
DEOADR
DEON EVENT

Associated Data Elements:

ACDD - AUTHORIZATION DECLASSIFICATION INSTRUCTIONS
ACDE - AUTHORIZATION EXTENDED DECLASSIFICATION DATE
ACLA - AUTHORIZATION CLASSIFICATION
ACLF - AUTHORIZATION DERIVATIVE CLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY
ACLR - AUTHORIZATION REASON FOR CLASSIFICATION
ACLU - AUTHORIZATION UNCLASSIFIED DATA FIELDS
ADCD - AUTHORIZATION DERIVATIVE CLASSIFICATION SOURCE DATE
ADCO - AUTHORIZATION DERIVATIVE CLASSIFICATION SOURCE ORGANIZATION
ADCT - AUTHORIZATION DERIVATIVE CLASSIFICATION SOURCE TITLE
ADIC - AUTHORIZATION DECLASSIFICATION INSTRUCTION COMMENT
AEDC - AUTHORIZATION EXTENDED DECLASSIFICATION INSTRUCTION COMMENT
AOCA - AUTHORIZATION ORIGINAL CLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY

Field Name: AUTHORIZATION EXTENDED DECLASSIFICATION DATE

Tag: ACDE

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 8, 0

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: The declassification date for "permanently valuable" information in the frequency application, frequency authorization, or the component of the spectrum certification as determined in accordance with Executive Order 12958 of April 20, 1995, *Classified National Security Information*, Section 1.7.

Rules for Submission:

FAS:

1. Enter the declassification date in year, month and day order (**YYYYMMDD**) when the field ACDD (AUTHORIZATION DECLASSIFICATION DATE) contains an entry in the range DE25X2 to DE25X9.
2. Format:
 - a. The first four characters contain a year.
 - b. Characters five and six contain a month.
 - c. Characters seven and eight contain a day.
3. Ensure that this data element contains a valid date.

SPS:

SSG:

BR:

Examples: 20100630

Associated Data Elements:

ACDD - AUTHORIZATION DECLASSIFICATION INSTRUCTIONS
ACDE - AUTHORIZATION EXTENDED DECLASSIFICATION DATE
ACLA - AUTHORIZATION CLASSIFICATION
ACLF - AUTHORIZATION DERIVATIVE CLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY
ACLR - AUTHORIZATION REASON FOR CLASSIFICATION
ACLU - AUTHORIZATION UNCLASSIFIED DATA FIELDS
ADCD - AUTHORIZATION DERIVATIVE CLASSIFICATION SOURCE DATE
ADCO - AUTHORIZATION DERIVATIVE CLASSIFICATION SOURCE ORGANIZATION
ADCT - AUTHORIZATION DERIVATIVE CLASSIFICATION SOURCE TITLE
ADIC - AUTHORIZATION DECLASSIFICATION INSTRUCTION COMMENT
AEDC - AUTHORIZATION EXTENDED DECLASSIFICATION INSTRUCTION COMMENT
AOCA - AUTHORIZATION ORIGINAL CLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY

Field Name: AUTHORIZATION CLASSIFICATION

Tag: ACLA

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 1, 0

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: The highest overall security classification of the frequency application, frequency authorization, or the component of the spectrum certification as determined in accordance with Executive Order 12958 of April 20, 1995, *Classified National Security Information*, and the Office of Management and Budget's Information Security Oversight Office (ISOO) Classified National Security Information Directive No. 1 (32 CFR Part 2001).

S - Indicates SECRET data

C - Indicates CONFIDENTIAL data

U - Indicates UNCLASSIFIED data

R - Indicates RESTRICTED data (This is a foreign classification which is not permitted in U.S. records/proposals)

Higher classifications are not permitted in this database.

Rules for Submission:

FAS:

1. Complete this field for every application.
2. Enter:
 - "S" if the data is SECRET.
 - "C" if the data is CONFIDENTIAL.
 - "U" if the data is UNCLASSIFIED.
 - "R" if the data is RESTRICTED.
3. If the data is classified CONFIDENTIAL or SECRET:
 - a. an entry is also required in the AUTHORIZATION DECLASSIFICATION INSTRUCTIONS (ACDD) or AUTHORIZATION EXTENDED DECLASSIFICATION DATE (ACDE) field, **and**
 - b. if the data is not derivatively classified, an entry is required in the AUTHORIZATION REASON FOR CLASSIFICATION (ACLR) and AUTHORIZATION ORIGINAL CLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY (AOCA) fields.
 - c. if the data is derivatively classified, an entry in the AUTHORIZATION DERIVATIVE CLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY (ACLF) field is required. ACLF is also required if the ACDD field equals "DEOADR," or there is an AUTHORIZATION EXTENDED CLASSIFICATION DATE (ACDE).
4. If "R" is entered, the value will not be stored in the GMF.

SPS:

SSG:

BR:

Examples: C

Associated Data Elements:

ACDD - AUTHORIZATION DECLASSIFICATION INSTRUCTIONS
ACDE - AUTHORIZATION EXTENDED DECLASSIFICATION DATE
ACLA - AUTHORIZATION CLASSIFICATION
ACLF - AUTHORIZATION DERIVATIVE CLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY
ACLR - AUTHORIZATION REASON FOR CLASSIFICATION
ACLU - AUTHORIZATION UNCLASSIFIED DATA FIELDS
ADCD - AUTHORIZATION DERIVATIVE CLASSIFICATION SOURCE DATE
ADCO - AUTHORIZATION DERIVATIVE CLASSIFICATION SOURCE ORGANIZATION
ADCT - AUTHORIZATION DERIVATIVE CLASSIFICATION SOURCE TITLE
ADIC - AUTHORIZATION DECLASSIFICATION INSTRUCTION COMMENT
AEDC - AUTHORIZATION EXTENDED DECLASSIFICATION INSTRUCTION COMMENT
AOCA - AUTHORIZATION ORIGINAL CLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY

Field Name: AUTHORIZATION DERIVATIVE CLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY

Tag: ACLF

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 70, 0

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: The Display, optional Input/Output field for derivative classification information for the authorization, the application or the component of the spectrum certification that provides:

- 1) The reference to the document used to determine the data element or overall classification or
- 2) The reference to the individual who extended the declassification date of the authorization and the date upon which that event occurred.

Rules for Submission:

FAS: ACLF is a combination of the following data elements in the order listed:

ADCD - AUTHORIZATION DERIVATIVE CLASSIFICATION SOURCE DATE

ADCT - AUTHORIZATION DERIVATIVE CLASSIFICATION SOURCE TITLE

ADCO - AUTHORIZATION DERIVATIVE CLASSIFICATION SOURCE ORGANIZATION

SPS:

SSG:

BR:

Examples: 19921122, OPLAN2104, COCOMPAC

19870614,j-12 5502/4, USAFFMA

19981105,CDR,CINCEUR

Associated Data Elements:

ACDD - AUTHORIZATION DECLASSIFICATION INSTRUCTIONS

ACDE - AUTHORIZATION EXTENDED DECLASSIFICATION DATE

ACLA - AUTHORIZATION CLASSIFICATION

ACLF - AUTHORIZATION DERIVATIVE CLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY

ACLR - AUTHORIZATION REASON FOR CLASSIFICATION

ACLU - AUTHORIZATION UNCLASSIFIED DATA FIELDS

ADCD - AUTHORIZATION DERIVATIVE CLASSIFICATION SOURCE DATE

ADCO - AUTHORIZATION DERIVATIVE CLASSIFICATION SOURCE ORGANIZATION

ADCT - AUTHORIZATION DERIVATIVE CLASSIFICATION SOURCE TITLE

ADIC - AUTHORIZATION DECLASSIFICATION INSTRUCTION COMMENT

AEDC - AUTHORIZATION EXTENDED DECLASSIFICATION INSTRUCTION COMMENT

AOCA - AUTHORIZATION ORIGINAL CLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY

Field Name: AUTHORIZATION REASON FOR CLASSIFICATION

Tag: ACLR

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 35, 0

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: The category, or categories, from Executive Order 12958 dated April 20, 1995, *Classified National Security Information*, Section 1.5 that the original classification authority determined to be the reason(s) the frequency authorization, the application or the component of the spectrum certification is classified.

Rules for Submission:

FAS:

1. This field is required for all classified frequency applications and frequency authorizations except those that contain AUTHORIZATION DERIVATIVE CLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY (ACLF).
2. This field is optional for classified frequency applications and frequency authorizations that contain AUTHORIZATION DERIVATIVE CLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY (ACLF).
3. Enter the code **1.5** followed immediately by one, some or all of the letters **A, B, C, D, E, F** or **G** to represent the classification categories listed in Executive Order 12958 of April 17, 1995, *Classified National Security Information*, Section 1.5. If more than one category letter is entered, enter the letters in alphabetical order.
4. In rare instances a text entry may be used such as "FOREIGN RELATIONS" as specified by Executive Order 12958.

SPS:

SSG:

BR:

Examples: 1.5ABCD
FOREIGN RELATIONS

Associated Data Elements:

ACDD - AUTHORIZATION DECLASSIFICATION INSTRUCTIONS
ACDE - AUTHORIZATION EXTENDED DECLASSIFICATION DATE
ACLA - AUTHORIZATION CLASSIFICATION
ACLF - AUTHORIZATION DERIVATIVE CLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY
ACLR - AUTHORIZATION REASON FOR CLASSIFICATION
ACLU - AUTHORIZATION UNCLASSIFIED DATA FIELDS
ADCD - AUTHORIZATION DERIVATIVE CLASSIFICATION SOURCE DATE
ADCO - AUTHORIZATION DERIVATIVE CLASSIFICATION SOURCE ORGANIZATION
ADCT - AUTHORIZATION DERIVATIVE CLASSIFICATION SOURCE TITLE
ADIC - AUTHORIZATION DECLASSIFICATION INSTRUCTION COMMENT
AEDC - AUTHORIZATION EXTENDED DECLASSIFICATION INSTRUCTION COMMENT
AOCA - AUTHORIZATION ORIGINAL CLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY

Field Name: AUTHORIZATION UNCLASSIFIED DATA FIELDS

Tag: ACLU

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 72, 0

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals): 72, 0

Field Definition: A security statement used to specify data fields that are not specifically marked as classified in a classified frequency authorization, application or component of the spectrum certification are unclassified.

Program generated field.

Rules for Submission:

FAS:

SPS:

SSG:

BR:

Examples: DATA ENTRIES NOT PRECEDED WITH (C) OR (S) ARE UNCLASSIFIED.

Associated Data Elements:

ACDD - AUTHORIZATION DECLASSIFICATION INSTRUCTIONS

ACDE - AUTHORIZATION EXTENDED DECLASSIFICATION DATE

ACLA - AUTHORIZATION CLASSIFICATION

ACLF - AUTHORIZATION DERIVATIVE CLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY

ACLR - AUTHORIZATION REASON FOR CLASSIFICATION

ACLU - AUTHORIZATION UNCLASSIFIED DATA FIELDS

ADCD - AUTHORIZATION DERIVATIVE CLASSIFICATION SOURCE DATE

ADCO - AUTHORIZATION DERIVATIVE CLASSIFICATION SOURCE ORGANIZATION

ADCT - AUTHORIZATION DERIVATIVE CLASSIFICATION SOURCE TITLE

ADIC - AUTHORIZATION DECLASSIFICATION INSTRUCTION COMMENT

AEDC - AUTHORIZATION EXTENDED DECLASSIFICATION INSTRUCTION COMMENT

AOCA - AUTHORIZATION ORIGINAL CLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY **Field Name:** AGENCY CONTROL NUMBER

Tag: ACN

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 12, 0

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: An action number used by an agency for administrative management of their applications during the frequency authorization request/coordination process.

Rules for Submission:

FAS:

1. Use of this data element is optional, and the content is determined by the submitting agency.
2. Enter 1 to 12 alphanumeric characters. Embedded spaces are allowed.
3. Only one occurrence is permitted.

SPS:

SSG:

BR:

Examples: GSA 19990153

Field Name: FREQUENCY APPLICATION CHANGE STATUS

Tag: ACS

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 1, 0

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: The indicator used in program processing to identify the nature of changes to the frequency application.

C - changes were made to data element values which could cause the potential for interference

M - changes were made to data element values which would not increase the potential for interference

N - changes were not made to the frequency application

Program generated field.

Rules for Submission:

FAS:

SPS:

SSG:

BR:

Examples:

Field Name: ACTION

Tag: ACT

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 1, 0

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: The action requested on the frequency application or proposal while it is undergoing international coordination.

The identifiers for the action are:

- C - Cancellation of coordination
- R - Reconsideration of harmful interference comments
- T - On-Air Test

Rules for Submission:

FAS: Enter the appropriate identifier for the action requested on the frequency application or proposal while it is undergoing international coordination. When the action requested is R or T, an entry is required in the fields CPC (TEXT OF INTERIM INTERNATIONAL COORDINATION COMMENTS) and CPI (RECIPIENT OF INTERIM INTERNATIONAL COORDINATION COMMENTS).

SPS:

SSG:

BR:

Examples: R

Associated Data Elements:

ACT - ACTION

CPC - TEXT OF INTERIM INTERNATIONAL COORDINATION COMMENTS

CPI - RECIPIENT OF INTERIM INTERNATIONAL COORDINATION COMMENTS

Field Name: AUTHORIZATION DERIVATIVE CLASSIFICATION SOURCE DATE

Tag: ADCD

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 8, 0

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals): 8, 0

Field Definition: The date of the source document, or classification guide, used as the basis for derivatively classifying one or more data elements for the authorization, application or component of the spectrum certification.

Rules for Submission:

FAS: This data element is required if any data element in the authorization, application or component of the spectrum certification is derivatively classified.

1. Enter the date of the source document or classification guide used as the basis for derivatively classifying one or more data elements.
2. When the declassification date on the source document has been extended, enter the date that the declassification date was extended.
3. Enter the date as year, month and day (YYYYMMDD).

SPS:

SSG:

BR:

Examples: 19991122

Associated Data Elements:

ACDD - AUTHORIZATION DECLASSIFICATION INSTRUCTIONS
ACDE - AUTHORIZATION EXTENDED DECLASSIFICATION DATE
ACLA - AUTHORIZATION CLASSIFICATION
ACLF - AUTHORIZATION DERIVATIVE CLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY
ACLR - AUTHORIZATION REASON FOR CLASSIFICATION
ACLU - AUTHORIZATION UNCLASSIFIED DATA FIELDS
ADCD - AUTHORIZATION DERIVATIVE CLASSIFICATION SOURCE DATE
ADCO - AUTHORIZATION DERIVATIVE CLASSIFICATION SOURCE ORGANIZATION
ADCT - AUTHORIZATION DERIVATIVE CLASSIFICATION SOURCE TITLE
ADIC - AUTHORIZATION DECLASSIFICATION INSTRUCTION COMMENT
AEDC - AUTHORIZATION EXTENDED DECLASSIFICATION INSTRUCTION COMMENT
AOCA - AUTHORIZATION ORIGINAL CLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY

Field Name: AUTHORIZATION DERIVATIVE CLASSIFICATION SOURCE ORGANIZATION

Tag: ADCO

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 30, 0

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals): 30, 0

Field Definition: The organization publishing the source document, or classification guide, used as the basis for derivatively classifying one or more data elements for the authorization, application or component of the spectrum certification.

Rules for Submission:

FAS: This data element is required if any data element in the authorization, application or component of the spectrum certification is derivatively classified.

1. Enter the organization publishing the source document or classification guide used as the basis for derivatively classifying one or more data elements.
2. When the declassification date on the source document has been extended, enter the organization that extended the declassification date.

SPS:

SSG:

BR:

Examples: COCOMPAC

Associated Data Elements:

ACDD - AUTHORIZATION DECLASSIFICATION INSTRUCTIONS
ACDE - AUTHORIZATION EXTENDED DECLASSIFICATION DATE
ACLA - AUTHORIZATION CLASSIFICATION
ACLF - AUTHORIZATION DERIVATIVE CLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY
ACLR - AUTHORIZATION REASON FOR CLASSIFICATION
ACLU - AUTHORIZATION UNCLASSIFIED DATA FIELDS
ADCD - AUTHORIZATION DERIVATIVE CLASSIFICATION SOURCE DATE
ADCO - AUTHORIZATION DERIVATIVE CLASSIFICATION SOURCE ORGANIZATION
ADCT - AUTHORIZATION DERIVATIVE CLASSIFICATION SOURCE TITLE
ADIC - AUTHORIZATION DECLASSIFICATION INSTRUCTION COMMENT
AEDC - AUTHORIZATION EXTENDED DECLASSIFICATION INSTRUCTION COMMENT
AOCA - AUTHORIZATION ORIGINAL CLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY

Field Name: AUTHORIZATION DERIVATIVE CLASSIFICATION SOURCE TITLE

Tag: ADCT

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 30, 0

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals): 30, 0

Field Definition: The title of the source document, or classification guide, used as the basis for derivatively classifying one or more data elements for the authorization, application or component of the spectrum certification.

Rules for Submission:

FAS: This data element is required if any data element in the authorization, application or component of the spectrum certification is derivatively classified.

1. Enter the title of the source document or classification guide used as the basis for derivatively classifying one or more data elements.
2. When the declassification date on the source document has been extended, enter the title of the source document or classification guide that extended the declassification date.

SPS:

SSG:

BR:

Examples: OPLAN 2104

Associated Data Elements:

ACDD - AUTHORIZATION DECLASSIFICATION INSTRUCTIONS
ACDE - AUTHORIZATION EXTENDED DECLASSIFICATION DATE
ACLA - AUTHORIZATION CLASSIFICATION
ACLF - AUTHORIZATION DERIVATIVE CLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY
ACLR - AUTHORIZATION REASON FOR CLASSIFICATION
ACLU - AUTHORIZATION UNCLASSIFIED DATA FIELDS
ADCD - AUTHORIZATION DERIVATIVE CLASSIFICATION SOURCE DATE
ADCO - AUTHORIZATION DERIVATIVE CLASSIFICATION SOURCE ORGANIZATION
ADCT - AUTHORIZATION DERIVATIVE CLASSIFICATION SOURCE TITLE
ADIC - AUTHORIZATION DECLASSIFICATION INSTRUCTION COMMENT
AEDC - AUTHORIZATION EXTENDED DECLASSIFICATION INSTRUCTION COMMENT
AOCA - AUTHORIZATION ORIGINAL CLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY

Field Name: AUTHORIZATION DECLASSIFICATION INSTRUCTION COMMENT

Tag: ADIC

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 60, 0

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals): 60, 0

Field Definition: A description of the event after which declassification of the record/document occurs.

Rules for Submission:

FAS: Required when the AUTHORIZATION DECLASSIFICATION INSTRUCTIONS (ACDD) equals DEON EVENT. Enter a textual description that identifies the event which requires the authorization to be declassified.

SPS:

SSG:

BR:

Examples: AFTER OPERATIONAL TESTING IS COMPLETED.

Associated Data Elements:

ACDD - AUTHORIZATION DECLASSIFICATION INSTRUCTIONS
ACDE - AUTHORIZATION EXTENDED DECLASSIFICATION DATE
ACLA - AUTHORIZATION CLASSIFICATION
ACLF - AUTHORIZATION DERIVATIVE CLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY
ACLR - AUTHORIZATION REASON FOR CLASSIFICATION
ACLU - AUTHORIZATION UNCLASSIFIED DATA FIELDS
ADCD - AUTHORIZATION DERIVATIVE CLASSIFICATION SOURCE DATE
ADCO - AUTHORIZATION DERIVATIVE CLASSIFICATION SOURCE ORGANIZATION
ADCT - AUTHORIZATION DERIVATIVE CLASSIFICATION SOURCE TITLE
ADIC - AUTHORIZATION DECLASSIFICATION INSTRUCTION COMMENT
AEDC - AUTHORIZATION EXTENDED DECLASSIFICATION INSTRUCTION COMMENT
AOCA - AUTHORIZATION ORIGINAL CLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY

Field Name: AUTHORIZATION EXTENDED DECLASSIFICATION INSTRUCTION COMMENT

Tag: AEDC

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 35, 0

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals): 35, 0

Field Definition: The declassification event for “permanently valuable” information, when after its occurrence, the record/document CLASSIFICATION (CLA) is changed to UNCLASSIFIED.

Rules for Submission:

FAS: Required when the field AUTHORIZATION DECLASSIFICATION DATE (ACDD) contains an entry in the range DE25X2 to DE25X9 and the field AUTHORIZATION EXTENDED DECLASSIFICATION DATE (ACDE) is blank.

SPS:

SSG:

BR:

Examples: WHEN SATELLITE XYZ IS OBSOLETE

Associated Data Elements:

ACDD - AUTHORIZATION DECLASSIFICATION INSTRUCTIONS

ACDE - AUTHORIZATION EXTENDED DECLASSIFICATION DATE

ACLA - AUTHORIZATION CLASSIFICATION

ACLF - AUTHORIZATION DERIVATIVE CLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY

ACLR - AUTHORIZATION REASON FOR CLASSIFICATION

ACLU - AUTHORIZATION UNCLASSIFIED DATA FIELDS

ADCD - AUTHORIZATION DERIVATIVE CLASSIFICATION SOURCE DATE

ADCO - AUTHORIZATION DERIVATIVE CLASSIFICATION SOURCE ORGANIZATION

ADCT - AUTHORIZATION DERIVATIVE CLASSIFICATION SOURCE TITLE

ADIC - AUTHORIZATION DECLASSIFICATION INSTRUCTION COMMENT

AEDC - AUTHORIZATION EXTENDED DECLASSIFICATION INSTRUCTION COMMENT

AOCA - AUTHORIZATION ORIGINAL CLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY

Field Name: HIGHEST ASSIGNED FREQUENCY FOR A FREQUENCY BAND AUTHORIZATION

Tag: AFH

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 15, 6

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: The highest center frequency authorized for a frequency band authorization.

Rules for Submission:

FAS:

1. Enter the highest center (assigned) frequency for a frequency band authorization (The highest center frequency is the highest authorized frequency to which the equipment will be tuned taking into consideration that all emissions must be contained within a frequency band allocated to the service authorized.)
2. This field is required for all authorizations when the range of frequencies authorized exceeds the largest necessary bandwidth authorized.
3. Also enter the LOWEST ASSIGNED FREQUENCY FOR A FREQUENCY BAND AUTHORIZATION (AFL).
4. ASSIGNED FREQUENCY (FRQ) cannot be specified when this field is used.
5. Do not use this field when the equipment inherently operates on multiple frequencies during normal operation (frequency hopping). These authorizations are fixed tuned assignments.

SPS:

SSG:

BR:

Examples: 162.9875

Associated Data Elements

AFL - LOWEST ASSIGNED FREQUENCY FOR A FREQUENCY BAND AUTHORIZATION

AFH - HIGHEST ASSIGNED FREQUENCY FOR A FREQUENCY BAND AUTHORIZATION

FRL - LOWER LIMIT OF AUTHORIZED FREQUENCY BAND

FRU - UPPER LIMIT OF AUTHORIZED FREQUENCY BAND

Field Name: LOWEST ASSIGNED FREQUENCY FOR A FREQUENCY BAND AUTHORIZATION

Tag: AFL

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 15, 6

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: The lowest center frequency authorized for a frequency band authorization.

Rules for Submission:

FAS:

1. Enter the lowest center (assigned) frequency for a frequency band authorization (The lowest center frequency is the lowest authorized frequency to which the equipment will be tuned taking into consideration that all emissions must be contained within a frequency band allocated to the service authorized.)
2. This field is required for all authorizations when the range of frequencies authorized exceeds the largest necessary bandwidth authorized.
3. Also enter the HIGHEST ASSIGNED FREQUENCY FOR A FREQUENCY BAND AUTHORIZATION (AFH).
4. ASSIGNED FREQUENCY (FRQ) cannot be specified when this field is used.
5. Do not use this field when the equipment inherently operates on multiple frequencies during normal operation (frequency hopping). These authorizations are fixed tuned assignments.

SPS:

SSG:

BR:

Examples: 162.0125

Associated Data Elements

AFL - LOWEST ASSIGNED FREQUENCY FOR A FREQUENCY BAND AUTHORIZATION

AFH - HIGHEST ASSIGNED FREQUENCY FOR A FREQUENCY BAND AUTHORIZATION

FRL - LOWER LIMIT OF AUTHORIZED FREQUENCY BAND

FRU - UPPER LIMIT OF AUTHORIZED FREQUENCY BAND

Field Name: AGENCY NAME

Tag: AGC

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 4, 0

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals): 4, 0

Field Definition: The code, as specified in Annex G of the NTIA Manual, which identifies the agency responsible for managing the frequency authorization or the certification application.

Rules for Submission:

FAS: Program Generated.

SPS: Enter the agency name.

SSG:

BR:

Examples: J
AF

Associated Data Elements:

JNT - JOINT FREQUENCY ASSIGNMENTS

SER - SERIAL NUMBER

Field Name: AGENCY DATA

Tag: AGN

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 500, 0

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: Agency-use-only data that the submitting agency deems pertinent.

Rules for Submission:

FAS:

1. Use of this data element is optional. The content of the data element is determined by the submitting agency.
2. Enter 1 to 500 alphanumeric characters using a free text format. For clarity, the text can be separated into paragraphs, and single line paragraphs are permitted.

SPS:

SSG:

BR:

Examples:

CW IDENT FSS. OPERATE BY PRIOR ARRANGEMENT ONLY.

USE OF THIS ASSIGNMENT WILL BE DISCONTINUED AT SUCH TIME AS OFFICE AND HEADQUARTERS ARE COMBINED.

PAIRED W/M 164.375

Field Name: AUTHORIZATION ORIGINAL CLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY

Tag: AOCA

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 60, 0

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals): 60, 0

Field Definition: This field identifies, by name or personal identifier and position, the original classification authority for classified data as determined in accordance with Executive Order 12958 of April 20, 1995, *Classified National Security Information*.

Rules for Submission:

FAS:

1. Enter the name, or personal identifier, and position of the original classification authority for all classified applications for which the classification was originally applied by the applicant and was not determined from derivative methods.
2. If entry of the information required falls under the exclusion provision of E.O. 12958, Section 1.7, paragraph (b), enter the statement **EXCLUDED,1.7.B** instead.

SPS:

SSG:

BR:

Examples:

ASD,CCCI,DOD
COMDR,12AF,USAF
JOHN MCCLELLAN,AA,NTIA,DOC
EXCLUDED,1.7.B

Associated Data Elements:

ACDD - AUTHORIZATION DECLASSIFICATION INSTRUCTIONS
ACDE - AUTHORIZATION EXTENDED DECLASSIFICATION DATE
ACLA - AUTHORIZATION CLASSIFICATION
ACLF - AUTHORIZATION DERIVATIVE CLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY
ACLR - AUTHORIZATION REASON FOR CLASSIFICATION
ACLU - AUTHORIZATION UNCLASSIFIED DATA FIELDS
ADCD - AUTHORIZATION DERIVATIVE CLASSIFICATION SOURCE DATE
ADCO - AUTHORIZATION DERIVATIVE CLASSIFICATION SOURCE ORGANIZATION
ADCT - AUTHORIZATION DERIVATIVE CLASSIFICATION SOURCE TITLE
ADIC - AUTHORIZATION DECLASSIFICATION INSTRUCTION COMMENT
AEDC - AUTHORIZATION EXTENDED DECLASSIFICATION INSTRUCTION COMMENT
AOCA - AUTHORIZATION ORIGINAL CLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY

Field Name: NTIA ACTION OFFICER IDENTIFIER

Tag: AOF

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 3, 0

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: The identifier for the NTIA Action Officer responsible for reviewing the proposal during the Frequency Assignment Subcommittee (FAS) coordination process.

Program generated field.

Rules for Submission:

FAS: This data element is entered by NTIA.

SPS:

SSG:

BR:

Examples: MCM

Field Name: ANTENNA PATTERN INCOMING SIGNAL ANGLE

Tag: APA

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 7, 2

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals): 7, 2

Field Definition: The direction in degrees of the incoming signal in reference to the pointing angle of the antenna set to zero

Rules for Submission:

FAS: This item is used to define an antenna pattern in conjunction with Antenna Pattern Polarization Code(APC) and Antenna Pattern Incoming Signal Strength(APG). An entry in APA must be accompanied by an entry in APC and APG.

For the horizontal direction, the angle of observation starts from -180 degrees (defined as the left side of the antenna) and decrease in angle to the main beam, 0 degrees, and then increase to +5 (+90) degrees. The full data will cover the 10 (180) degrees centered about the main beam.

As a minimum, the data points are the breakpoints. That is, those points which define a change in the slope of the data or an adequate number of points to define a non linear line. It is acceptable to include periodical points (e.g every 1 degree or more) between the breakpoints.

SPS:

SSG:

BR:

Examples: -180

Associated Data Elements:

APC - ANTENNA PATTERN POLARIZATION CODE

APA - ANTENNA PATTERN INCOMING SIGNAL ANGLE

APG - ANTENNA PATTERN INCOMING SIGNAL STRENGTH

Field Name: ANTENNA PATTERN POLARIZATION CODE

Tag: APC

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 7, 0

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals): 7, 0

Field Definition: A code that indicates the antenna port polarization and the signal polarization.

Rules for Submission:

FAS: This item is used to define an antenna pattern in conjunction with Antenna pattern Signal Angle (APA) and Antenna Pattern Incoming Signal Strength (APG). An entry in APC must be accompanied by an entry in APA and APG. All eight responses should be included. If different polarization's have identical responses, they are to be duplicated in order that a full set of data be listed.

Enter the code that indicates the polarization port response and signal polarization in a particular direction:

HH Horizontal polarized port response to a horizontally polarized signal in the horizontal direction.

HV Horizontal polarized port response to a vertically polarized signal in the horizontal direction.

VV Vertically polarized port response to a vertically polarized signal in the horizontal direction.

VH Vertically polarized port response to a horizontally polarized signal in the horizontal direction.

ELHH Horizontal polarized port response to a horizontally polarized signal in the vertical direction.

ELHV Horizontal polarized port response to a vertically polarized signal in the vertical direction.

ELVV Vertically polarized port response to a vertically polarized signal in the vertical direction

ELVH Vertically polarized port response to a horizontally polarized signal in the vertical direction.

SPS:

SSG:

BR:

Examples: HH

Associated Data Elements:

APC - ANTENNA PATTERN POLARIZATION CODE
APA - ANTENNA PATTERN INCOMING SIGNAL ANGLE
APG - ANTENNA PATTERN INCOMING SIGNAL STRENGTH

Field Name: POWER/EIRP AUGMENTATION

Tag: APE

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 1,0

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals): 1,0

Field Definition: A code that indicates whether the EMISSION POWER LEVEL (E19) or AUTHORIZED EQUIVALENT EFFECTIVE ISOTROPICALLY RADIATED POWER (E21) is program generated.

Program generated field.

P - EMISSION POWER LEVEL (E19) is program generated

E - AUTHORIZED EQUIVALENT EFFECTIVE ISOTROPICALLY RADIATED POWER (E21) is program generated

Rules for Submission:

FAS:

SPS:

SSG:

BR:

Examples: P

Associated Data Elements:

E19 - EMISSION POWER LEVEL

E22 - AUTHORIZED EQUIVALENT EFFECTIVE ISOTROPICALLY RADIATED POWER

Field Name: ANTENNA PATTERN INCOMING SIGNAL STRENGTH

Tag: APG

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 6,2

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals): 6,2

Field Definition: The difference between the maximum incoming signal strength on the associated Antenna Pattern Incoming Signal Angle (APA) and the maximum antenna main beam gain for the identified Antenna pattern Polarization code (APC)

Rules for Submission:

FAS: This item is used to define an antenna pattern in conjunction with Antenna Pattern Incoming Signal Angle (APA) and Antenna Pattern Polarization Code (APC). An entry in APG must be accompanied by an entry in APA and APC.

The antenna response is listed as dB down from the main lobe response and is shown as a negative value.

SPS:

SSG:

BR:

Examples: -40.1

Associated Data Elements:

APC - ANTENNA PATTERN POLARIZATION CODE

APA - ANTENNA PATTERN INCOMING SIGNAL ANGLE

APG - ANTENNA PATTERN INCOMING SIGNAL STRENGTH

Field Name: ANTENNA REMARKS

Tag: ARM

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 300,0

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals): 300,0

Field Definition: Text providing information pertinent to the antenna record.

Rules for Submission:

FAS: Optional. This item is not submitted to the national level

SPS:

SSG:

BR:

Examples:

Associated Data Elements:

Field Name: APPLICATION STATUS CODE

Tag: ASC

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 4,0

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals): 4,0

Field Definition: The code which indicates the processing status of a frequency application or action for a frequency authorization as specified by the standard table below or as defined by the submitting applicant.

Applicant and/or program generated field.

ACC - Approved by NTIA.

ACT - Transferred to another agency or service for coordination. (Program generated)

ASN - Approved at the agency level, but last minute changes can be made to the record before setting the status to TRN.

ATE - Transferred to the Joint Spectrum Center (JSC). (Program generated)

COR - Being held locally while some form of coordination is being conducted.

DUP - Successfully updated from a JSC record file to the agency or service; and now reflects the decisions made at the IRAC/FAS meeting. (Program generated)

ERR - Application has errors. (Program generated)

EXP - Application or authorization has expired. (Program generated)

FAS - Validated and ready for review by the agency's FAS representative.

INC - At NTIA and being reviewed by other government agencies. (Program generated)

NTIA - Sent to NTIA by JSC. (Program generated)

PCM - Downloaded to a personal program (PC) for modification. (Program generated)

REC - Received and ready for further processing. (Program generated)

REJ - Rejected by NTIA. (Program generated)

REV - The initial status of a frequency application or action for a frequency authorization created on site. (Program generated)

RFN - Received and processed by the JSC in preparation for forwarding to NTIA. (Program generated)

RTA - Returned to applicant. (Program generated)

RVT - Application was changed by directive and is in re-vote status. (Program generated)

STA - Identifies a short term assignment.

TAB - Tabled by NTIA or another agency and is currently awaiting FAS representative action. (Program generated)

TRN - Validated and ready for transfer to the JSC.

WDN - Withdrawn from NTIA by the responsible agency.

Rules for Submission:

FAS: Optional. Enter a non-program generated code from the list of standard codes or a user-defined code. User-defined codes are assigned by an agency to facilitate management and processing operations.

SPS:

SSG:

BR:

Examples: WDN
TAB
T05

Associated Data Elements:

ASC - APPLICATION STATUS CODE

ASD - APPLICATION STATUS DATE

ASR - APPLICATION STATUS REMARKS

Field Name: APPLICATION STATUS DATE

Tag: ASD

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 8,0

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals): 8,0

Field Definition: The date which indicates when an Application Status Code (ASC) is added to a frequency application or action for a frequency authorization.

Program generated field.

Rules for Submission:

FAS: Optional.

SPS:

SSG:

BR:

Examples: 20000101

Associated Data Elements:

ASC - APPLICATION STATUS CODE

ASD - APPLICATION STATUS DATE

ASR - APPLICATION STATUS REMARKS

Field Name: APPLICATION STATUS REMARKS

Tag: ASR

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 60,0

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals): 60,0

Field Definition: The text entered by an agency to facilitate management and processing operations.

Applicant and/or program generated field.

Rules for Submission:

FAS: Optional.

SPS:

SSG:

BR:

Examples: WITHDRAWN BY FAO T05.

Associated Data Elements:

ASC - APPLICATION STATUS CODE

ASD - APPLICATION STATUS DATE

ASR - APPLICATION STATUS REMARKS

Field Name: AREA/STATE NUMERIC CODE

Tag: AST

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 2, 0

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: The numeric identifier for the STATION STATE/COUNTRY (SSC) field.

Program generated field.

Rules for Submission:

FAS: This data element is entered by NTIA.

SPS:

SSG:

BR:

Examples: 20

Field Name: AUTHORIZATION DATE

Tag: AUD

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 8, 0

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: The date on which the IRAC document authorizing the frequency assignment was approved by NTIA.

Program generated field.

Rules for Submission:

FAS:

Format:

1. The first four characters contain a year.
2. Characters five and six contain a month.
3. Characters seven and eight contain a day

SPS:

SSG:

BR:

Examples: 20010515

Associated Data Elements:

AUD - AUTHORIZATION DATE

AUS - AUTHORIZATION NUMBER

Field Name: AUTHORIZATION NUMBER

Tag: AUS

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 11, 0

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: The IRAC DOCKET NUMBER (DKT) as assigned by Frequency Assignment Subcommittee.

Program generated field.

Rules for Submission:

FAS: The current FAS docket number (DKT) is entered as occurrence 1 of AUS when processing indicates that NTIA has approved the operation requested by the action. Occurrence 1 will always contain the most recent docket number. Once any modification to an authorized assignment is approved, occurrence 2 will contain the docket number assigned the first time the assignment was authorized (the oldest docket number).

When required, the remaining occurrences will contain the docket numbers assigned for the authorizations of other modifications stored in order from the docket number for the most recent authorization to the docket number for the second oldest authorization. That is, the docket number for the most recent other authorization will be in occurrence 3; the DKT corresponding to the next most recent other authorization will appear in occurrence 4, etc.

Format:

1. Position 1 contains an "I" indicating that this is the IRAC docket number of the frequency authorization.
2. Positions 2 through 5 are the 4-digit year of the authorization.
3. Positions 6 through 11 are a sequence of numbers.

SPS:

SSG:

BR:

Examples: I1990071389
I1977045294
I2001000001

Associated Data Elements:

AUD - AUTHORIZATION DATE

AUS - AUTHORIZATION NUMBER

Field Name: APPLICATION VALIDATION STATUS CODE

Tag: AVS

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 1,0

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals): 1,0

Field Definition: The code which indicates whether the frequency application or request for action passed the program validation process (taken from the following table):

Applicant and/or program generated field.

X - The frequency application or request for action did not go through the computer program validation process. (Program generated code.)

N - The frequency application or request for action did not pass the computer program validation process. (Program generated code.)

O - The frequency application or request for action did not pass the computer program validation process; however, the application is acceptable to the organization processing the application and the validation process has been overridden.

Y - The frequency application or request for action passed the computer program validation process. (Program generated code.)

Rules for Submission:

FAS: 1. Optional.

2. Values X, Y, and N are program generated and can not be entered by the applicant.

SPS:

SSG:

BR:

Examples: X
O
Y

Associated Data Elements:

Field Name: BUREAU

Tag: BUR

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 4, 0

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: An abbreviation codeword identifying an organizational sub-unit of an agency. See Annex G of the NTIA Manual.

Rules for Submission:

FAS: Use of this data element is optional. If given, the abbreviation shall be from Annex G of the NTIA Manual.

SPS:

SSG:

BR:

Examples: CEN
FB

Field Name: SPS DOCKET NUMBER

Tag: C01

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 11,0

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: The number assigned by the SPS secretary to the certification.

Rules for Submission:

FAS:

SPS:

SSG:

BR:

Examples:

Associated Data Elements:

Field Name: PREVIOUS CERTIFICATION NUMBER

Tag: C02

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 8, 0

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: The SPS document numbers of previous certifications of this system.

Rules for Submission:

FAS:

SPS: Enter the SPS document numbers of previous certifications of this system.

SSG:

BR:

Examples: 11342

Field Name: STAGE OF SYSTEM REVIEW REQUESTED

Tag: C03

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 1, 0

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: The stage of system review requested for this system.

- 1 - Stage 1 (Conceptual)
- 2 - Stage 2 (Experimental)
- 3 - Stage 3 (Developmental)
- 4 - Stage 4 (Operational)

Rules for Submission:

FAS:

SPS: Enter the stage of system review requested for this system.

SSG:

BR:

Examples: 2

Field Name: STAGE OF SYSTEM REVIEW CERTIFIED

Tag: C04

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 1, 0

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: The stage of system review certified by the SPS.

- 1 - Stage 1 (Conceptual)
- 2 - Stage 2 (Experimental)
- 3 - Stage 3 (Developmental)
- 4 - Stage 4 (Operational)

Rules for Submission:

FAS:

SPS: Enter the appropriate code to reflect the current stage of system review certified by the SPS.

SSG:

BR:

Examples: 3

Field Name: ACTION DATE

Tag: C05

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 8, 0

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: Date of action taken by the SPS described in the action date comment field (C06).

Rules for Submission:

FAS:

SPS:

SSG:

BR:

Examples: 05/18/1999

Field Name: ACTION DATE COMMENT

Tag: C06

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 64, 0

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: Description of action taken by the SPS on the corresponding action date field (C05).

Rules for Submission:

FAS:

SPS:

SSG:

BR:

Examples: Table for system review.

Field Name: SPS RECOMMENDATIONS

Tag: C07

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 50000, 0

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: The recommendations of the SPS.

Rules for Submission:

FAS:

SPS: Enter the verbatim recommendations of the SPS.

SSG:

BR:

Examples:

Field Name: NTIA RECOMMENDATIONS

Tag: C08

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 50000, 0

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: Recommendations by NTIA for this system.

Rules for Submission:

FAS:

SPS: Enter the NTIA recommendations for this system.

SSG:

BR:

Examples:

Field Name: CERTIFICATION APPROVING AUTHORITY NAME

Tag: C09

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 50,0

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: Name of the person approving the certification.

Rules for Submission:

FAS:

SPS:

SSG:

BR:

Examples:

Associated Data Elements:

C09 - CERTIFICATION APPROVING AUTHORITY NAME.

C10 - CERTIFICATION APPROVING AUTHORITY TITLE.

C11 - CERTIFICATION APPROVED DATE.

Field Name: CERTIFIED STATION ANTENNA LATITUDE

Tag: C10

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 8, 0

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: The latitude of the antenna of the certified station.

Rules for Submission:

FAS:

SPS: For stations at fixed locations, enter the value to the nearest second. Data may be entered in degrees, minutes and seconds North or South of the equator, or in decimal degrees.

1. When entering the data in degrees, minutes, and seconds, characters 1 and 2 are the degrees, characters 3 and 4 are the minutes, characters 5 and 6 are the seconds, and character 7 is "N" for North or "S" for South. Use leading zeroes as required.
2. When entering the value in decimal degrees, four decimal places are required. Follow the value with "N" for North of the Equator or "S" for South of the Equator.

SOG:

BR:

Examples: 385913N
38.9869N

Associated Data Elements

C10 CERTIFIED STATION ANTENNA LATITUDE

C11 CERTIFIED STATION ANTENNA LONGITUDE

Field Name: CERTIFIED STATION ANTENNA LONGITUDE

Tag: C11

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 9, 0

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: The longitude of the antenna of the certified station.

Rules for Submission:

FAS:

SPS:

SPS: 1. For certified stations enter the value to the nearest second. Data may be entered in degrees, minutes and seconds East or West of the prime meridian, or in decimal degrees.

2. When entering the data in degrees, minutes, and seconds, characters 1, 2, and 3 are the degrees; characters 4 and 5 are the minutes, characters 6 and 7 are the seconds, character 8 is "E" for East or "W" for West. Use leading zeros as required..

3. When entering the value in decimal degrees, four decimal places are required. Follow the value with "E" for East or "W" for West. Use leading zeros as required.

BR:

Examples: 0762927W
76.4908W

Associated Data Elements

C10 CERTIFIED STATION ANTENNA LATITUDE

C11 CERTIFIED STATION ANTENNA LONGITUDE

Field Name: REQUESTED CERTIFIED STATION ANTENNA LATITUDE

Tag: C12

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 8, 0

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: The latitude of the antenna of the requested certified station.

Rules for Submission:

FAS:

SPS: For stations at fixed locations, enter the value to the nearest second. Data may be entered in degrees, minutes and seconds North or South of the equator, or in decimal degrees.

1. When entering the data in degrees, minutes, and seconds, characters 1 and 2 are the degrees, characters 3 and 4 are the minutes, characters 5 and 6 are the seconds, and character 7 is "N" for North or "S" for South. Use leading zeroes as required.
2. When entering the value in decimal degrees, four decimal places are required. Follow the value with "N" for North of the Equator or "S" for South of the Equator.

SSG:

BR:

Examples: 385913N
38.9869N

Associated Data Elements

C12 REQUESTED CERTIFIED STATION ANTENNA LATITUDE

C13 REQUESTED CERTIFIED STATION ANTENNA LONGITUDE

Field Name: REQUESTED CERTIFIED STATION ANTENNA LONGITUDE

Tag: C13

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 9,0

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: The longitude of the antenna of the requested certified station.

Rules for Submission:

FAS:

SPS: 1. For requested certified stations enter the value to the nearest second. Data may be entered in degrees, minutes and seconds East or West of the prime meridian, or in decimal degrees.

2. When entering the data in degrees, minutes, and seconds, characters 1, 2, and 3 are the degrees; characters 4 and 5 are the minutes, characters 6 and 7 are the seconds, character 8 is "E" for East or "W" for West. Use leading zeros as required..

3. When entering the value in decimal degrees, four decimal places are required. Follow the value with "E" for East or "W" for West. Use leading zeros as required.

SSG:

BR:

Examples: 0762927W
76.4908W

Associated Data Elements

C12 REQUESTED CERTIFIED STATION ANTENNA LATITUDE

C13 REQUESTED CERTIFIED STATION ANTENNA LONGITUDE

Field Name: CERTIFICATION APPROVING AUTHORITY TITLE

Tag: C15

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 50,0

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: Title of the person approving the certification.

Rules for Submission:

FAS:

SPS:

SSG:

BR:

Examples:

Associated Data Elements:

C09 - CERTIFICATION APPROVING AUTHORITY NAME.

C15 - CERTIFICATION APPROVING AUTHORITY TITLE.

C16 - CERTIFICATION APPROVED DATE.

Field Name: CERTIFICATION APPROVED DATE

Tag: C16

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 8,0

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: Date the certification was approved..

Rules for Submission:

FAS:

SPS:

SSG:

BR:

Examples:

Associated Data Elements:

C09 - CERTIFICATION APPROVING AUTHORITY NAME.

C15 - CERTIFICATION APPROVING AUTHORITY TITLE.

C16 - CERTIFICATION APPROVED DATE.

Field Name: ATTACHED FILE NAME

Tag: C17

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 255,0

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: The name of the file attachment.

Rules for Submission:

FAS:

SPS:

SSG:

BR:

Examples:

Associated Data Elements:

Field Name: STATUS OF THE CERTIFICATION APPLICATION

Tag: C18

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 50,0

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: The status of the certification application.

program generated

Rules for Submission:

FAS:

SPS:

SSG:

BR:

Examples:

Associated Data Elements:

C18 - STATUS OF THE CERTIFICATION APPLICATION.

C19 - DESCRIPTION OF THE STATUS OF THE APPLICATION.

C20 - SEQUENCE NUMBER FOR IDENTICAL APPLICATIONS.

Field Name: DESCRIPTION OF THE STATUS OF THE APPLICATION

Tag: C19

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 50,0

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: The description of the status of the application.

program generated

Rules for Submission:

FAS:

SPS:

SSG:

BR:

Examples:

Associated Data Elements:

C18 - STATUS OF THE CERTIFICATION APPLICATION.

C19 - DESCRIPTION OF THE STATUS OF THE APPLICATION.

C20 - SEQUENCE NUMBER FOR IDENTICAL APPLICATIONS.

Field Name: SEQUENCE NUMBER FOR IDENTICAL APPLICATIONS

Tag: C20

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 1,0

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: A number assigned to identical applications.

program generated

Rules for Submission:

FAS:

SPS:

SSG:

BR:

Examples:

Associated Data Elements:

C18 - STATUS OF THE CERTIFICATION APPLICATION.

C19 - DESCRIPTION OF THE STATUS OF THE APPLICATION.

C20 - SEQUENCE NUMBER FOR IDENTICAL APPLICATIONS.

Field Name: LOCATION TYPE

Tag: C21

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 1,0

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: Describes the type of location information taken from the following list:

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.

Rules for Submission:

FAS:

SPS:

SSG:

BR:

Examples:

Associated Data Elements:

Field Name: CANADIAN ANTENNA TYPE

Tag: CAT

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 72, 0

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: The manufacturer, model number and description of the antenna on a Canadian frequency proposal or frequency authorization.

Rules for Submission:

FAS: This data element is provided by Canada on the frequency proposal.

SPS:

SSG:

BR:

Examples: ANDREW, HP8F=17C, PLANE POLAR

Field Name: COMMON CONTROL NUMBER

Tag: CCN

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 12, 0

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):.

Field Definition: The identifier used in program processing for frequency applications which are Serial Replacements.

Program generated field.

Rules for Submission:

FAS:

SPS:

SSG:

BR:

Examples:

Field Name: DECLASSIFICATION INSTRUCTIONS

Tag: CDD

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 10, 0

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: The declassification instructions for the spectrum certification, the system of authorizations or the system of proposed applications as determined in accordance with Executive Order 12958 of April 20, 1995, *Classified National Security Information*, and the Office of Management and Budget's Information Security Oversight Office (ISOO) Directive No. 1 (32 CFR Part 2001).

Rules for Submission:

FAS: Complete this field for every classified system.

1. Enter the letters **DE** in the first two characters.
2. Beginning in character three,
 - a. Enter declassification date in year, month and day order (YYYYMMDD).

Format:

1. Characters three thru six contain a year.
2. Characters seven and eight contain a numeric month.
3. Characters nine and ten contain a numeric day.
4. This data element must contain a valid date.

If a day is not specified in characters nine and ten, the system will be automatically declassified on the last day of the month entered. If the declassification date has been extended by an original classification authority beyond **10** years from the initial classification date, an entry is also required in DERIVATIVE CLASSIFICATION SOURCE DATE (DCD), DERIVATIVE CLASSIFICATION SOURCE TITLE (DCT), and DERIVATIVE CLASSIFICATION SOURCE ORGANIZATION (DCO); **or**,

b. Enter the letter **X**, immediately followed by from one to seven numbers, in numerical sequence, that correspond to the applicable exemption categories listed in E.O. 12958, Section 1.6.d.; **or**,

c. Enter **25X**, immediately followed by a number that corresponds to the applicable exemption category listed in E.O. 12958, Section 1.6.d. for those system's authorizations or proposed system's authorizations that are exempt from the 25-year automatic declassification rule for permanently valuable information. For all system's authorizations or proposed system's authorizations not in the declassification exemption category 25X1, the date for declassification shall be included in the EXTENDED DECLASSIFICATION DATE (CDE) field; **or**,

d. Enter **OADR** for those system's authorizations or proposed system's authorizations that are classified derivatively based on source documents for which the declassification instructions are marked "Originating Agency's Determination Required," or its acronym "OADR". An entry of OADR in this data field requires an entry in DERIVATIVE CLASSIFICATION SOURCE DATE (DCD), DERIVATIVE CLASSIFICATION SOURCE TITLE (DCT), and DERIVATIVE CLASSIFICATION SOURCE ORGANIZATION (DCO); **or**,

e. Enter **DEON EVENT** for those systems where declassification is based upon a specific event. Enter the event in DECLASSIFICATION INSTRUCTIONS COMMENT (DIC).

SPS:

SSG:

BR:

Examples: DE200603
DEX358
DE25X1
DEOADR
DEON EVENT

Associated Data Elements:

CDD - DECLASSIFICATION INSTRUCTIONS
CDE - EXTENDED DECLASSIFICATION DATE
CLA - CLASSIFICATION
CLF - DERIVATIVE CLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY
CLR - REASON FOR CLASSIFICATION
CLU - UNCLASSIFIED DATA FIELDS
DCD - DERIVATIVE CLASSIFICATION SOURCE DATE
DCO - DERIVATIVE CLASSIFICATION SOURCE ORGANIZATION
DCT - DERIVATIVE CLASSIFICATION SOURCE TITLE
DIC - DECLASSIFICATION INSTRUCTION COMMENT
EDC - EXTENDED DECLASSIFICATION INSTRUCTION COMMENT
OCA - ORIGINAL CLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY

Field Name: EXTENDED DECLASSIFICATION DATE

Tag: CDE

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 8, 0

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: The declassification date for "permanently valuable" information in the spectrum certification, the system of authorizations or the system of proposed authorizations as determined in accordance with Executive Order 12958 of April 20, 1995, *Classified National Security Information*, Section 1.7.

Rules for Submission:

FAS:

1. Enter the declassification date in year, month and day order (**YYYYMMDD**) when the field CDD (DECLASSIFICATION DATE) contains an entry in the range DE25X2 to DE25X9.
2. Format:
 - a. The first four characters contain a year.
 - b. Characters five and six contain a month.
 - c. Characters seven and eight contain a day.
3. Ensure that this data element contains a valid date.

SPS:

SSG:

BR:

Examples: 20100630

Associated Data Elements:

CDD - DECLASSIFICATION INSTRUCTIONS

CDE - EXTENDED DECLASSIFICATION DATE

CLA - CLASSIFICATION

CLF - DERIVATIVE CLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY

CLR - REASON FOR CLASSIFICATION

CLU - UNCLASSIFIED DATA FIELDS

DCD - DERIVATIVE CLASSIFICATION SOURCE DATE

DCO - DERIVATIVE CLASSIFICATION SOURCE ORGANIZATION

DCT - DERIVATIVE CLASSIFICATION SOURCE TITLE

DIC - DECLASSIFICATION INSTRUCTION COMMENT

EDC - EXTENDED DECLASSIFICATION INSTRUCTION COMMENT

OCA - ORIGINAL CLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY

Field Name: CANADIAN FILE NUMBER

Tag: CFN

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 10, 0

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: The file number of a Canadian frequency proposal or frequency authorization.

Rules for Submission:

FAS: This data element is provided by Canada on the frequency proposal.

SPS:

SSG:

BR:

Examples: CAN 010115

Field Name: CLASSIFICATION

Tag: CLA

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 1, 0

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: The highest overall security classification of a system's authorizations or proposed system's authorizations as determined in accordance with Executive Order 12958 of April 20, 1995, *Classified National Security Information*, and the Office of Management and Budget's Information Security Oversight Office (ISOO) Classified National Security Information Directive No. 1 (32 CFR Part 2001).

S - Indicates SECRET data

C - Indicates CONFIDENTIAL data

U - Indicates UNCLASSIFIED data

R - Indicates RESTRICTED data (Only used for systems or proposals provided by foreign administrations or organizations.)

Higher classifications are not permitted in this data base.

Rules for Submission:

FAS:

1. Enter the highest overall classification level in the system's authorizations or proposed system's authorizations.
2. Enter:
 - "S" if the data is SECRET.
 - "C" if the data is CONFIDENTIAL.
 - "U" if the data is UNCLASSIFIED.
 - "R" if the data is RESTRICTED.
3. If the data is classified CONFIDENTIAL or SECRET:
 - a. an entry is also required in the DECLASSIFICATION INSTRUCTIONS (CDD) or EXTENDED DECLASSIFICATION DATE (CDE) field, and
 - b. if the system's authorizations or proposed system's authorizations are not derivatively classified, an entry in the DERIVATIVE CLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY (CLF) field is required. CLF is also required if the CDD field equals "DEOADR," or there is an EXTENDED CLASSIFICATION DATE (CDE).
4. If "R" is entered, the value will not be stored in the GMF.

SPS:

SSG:

BR:

Examples: C

Associated Data Elements

CDD - DECLASSIFICATION DATE

CDE - EXTENDED DECLASSIFICATION DATE

CLA - CLASSIFICATION

CLF - DERIVATIVE CLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY

CLR - REASON FOR CLASSIFICATION

DCD - DERIVATIVE CLASSIFICATION SOURCE DATE

DCO - DERIVATIVE CLASSIFICATION SOURCE ORGANIZATION

DCT - DERIVATIVE CLASSIFICATION SOURCE TITLE

DIC - DECLASSIFICATION INSTRUCTION COMMENT

EDC - EXTENDED DECLASSIFICATION INSTRUCTION COMMENT

OCA - ORIGINAL CLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY

Field Name: DERIVATIVE CLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY

Tag: CLF

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 70, 0

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: The Display, optional Input/Output field for derivative classification information for the system of authorizations, the system of applications or the spectrum certification that provides:

- 1) The reference to the document used to determine the data element or overall classification or
- 2) The reference to the individual who extended the declassification date and the date upon which that event occurred.

Rules for Submission:

FAS: CLF is a combination of the following data elements in the order listed:

DCD - DERIVATIVE CLASSIFICATION SOURCE DATE

DCT - DERIVATIVE CLASSIFICATION SOURCE TITLE

DCO - DERIVATIVE CLASSIFICATION SOURCE ORGANIZATION

SPS:

SSG:

BR:

Examples: 19921122, OPLAN2104, COCOMPAC

19870614,j-12 5502/4, USAFFMA

19981105,CDR,COCOMEUR

Associated Data Elements:

CDD - DECLASSIFICATION INSTRUCTIONS

CDE - EXTENDED DECLASSIFICATION DATE

CLA - CLASSIFICATION

CLF - DERIVATIVE CLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY

CLR - REASON FOR CLASSIFICATION

CLU - UNCLASSIFIED DATA FIELDS

DCD - DERIVATIVE CLASSIFICATION SOURCE DATE

DCO - DERIVATIVE CLASSIFICATION SOURCE ORGANIZATION

DCT - DERIVATIVE CLASSIFICATION SOURCE TITLE

DIC - DECLASSIFICATION INSTRUCTION COMMENT

EDC - EXTENDED DECLASSIFICATION INSTRUCTION COMMENT

OCA - ORIGINAL CLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY

Field Name: REASON FOR CLASSIFICATION

Tag: CLR

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 35, 0

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: The category, or categories, from Executive Order 12958 dated April 20, 1995, *Classified National Security Information*, Section 1.5 that the original classification authority determined to be the reason(s) the system's authorization data, proposed system's authorization or the spectrum certification is classified.

Rules for Submission:

FAS:

1. This field is required for all classified system of applications and system of authorizations except those that contain DERIVATIVE CLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY (CLF).
2. This field is optional for classified frequency applications and frequency authorizations that contain DERIVATIVE CLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY (CLF).
3. Enter the code **1.5** followed immediately by one, some or all of the letters **A, B, C, D, E, F** or **G** to represent the classification categories listed in Executive Order 12958 of April 17, 1995, *Classified National Security Information*, Section 1.5. If more than one category letter is entered, enter the letters in alphabetical order.
4. In rare instances a text entry may be used such as "FOREIGN RELATIONS" as specified by Executive Order 12958.

SPS:

SSG:

BR:

Examples: 1.5ABCD
FOREIGN RELATIONS

Associated Data Elements

CDD -DECLASSIFICATION INSTRUCTIONS
CDE - EXTENDED DECLASSIFICATION DATE
CLA - CLASSIFICATION
CLF - DERIVATIVE CLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY
CLR - REASON FOR CLASSIFICATION
CLU - UNCLASSIFIED DATA FIELDS
DCD - DERIVATIVE CLASSIFICATION SOURCE DATE
DCO - DERIVATIVE CLASSIFICATION SOURCE ORGANIZATION
DCT - DERIVATIVE CLASSIFICATION SOURCE TITLE
DIC - DECLASSIFICATION INSTRUCTION COMMENT

EDC - EXTENDED DECLASSIFICATION INSTRUCTION COMMENT
OCA - ORIGINAL CLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY

Field Name: UNCLASSIFIED DATA FIELDS

Tag: CLU

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 72, 0

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals): 72, 0

Field Definition: A security statement used to specify data fields that are not specifically marked as classified in a classified system of frequency authorizations, system of applications or the spectrum certification are unclassified.

Program Generated

Rules for Submission:

FAS:

SPS:

SSG:

BR:

Examples: DATA ENTRIES NOT PRECEDED WITH (C) OR (S) ARE UNCLASSIFIED.

Associated Data Elements

CDD - DECLASSIFICATION INSTRUCTIONS

CDE - EXTENDED DECLASSIFICATION DATE

CLA - CLASSIFICATION

CLF - DERIVATIVE CLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY

CLR - REASON FOR CLASSIFICATION

CLU - UNCLASSIFIED DATA FIELDS

DCD - DERIVATIVE CLASSIFICATION SOURCE DATE

DCO - DERIVATIVE CLASSIFICATION SOURCE ORGANIZATION

DCT - DERIVATIVE CLASSIFICATION SOURCE TITLE

DIC - DECLASSIFICATION INSTRUCTIONS COMMENT

EDC - EXTENDED DECLASSIFICATION INSTRUCTION COMMENT

OCA - ORIGINAL CLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY

Field Name: SOURCE OF INTERIM INTERNATIONAL COORDINATION COMMENTS

Tag: CMA

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 4, 0

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: An abbreviation from Annex G of the NTIA Manual identifying the country or U.S. Federal Government Agency which is the source of the text in the TEXT OF INTERIM INTERNATIONAL COORDINATION COMMENTS (CPC) field.

Program generated field.

Rules for Submission:

FAS: The abbreviation shall be from Annex G of the NTIA Manual.

SPS:

SSG:

BR:

Examples: MEX

Associated Data Elements

CMA - SOURCE OF INTERIM INTERNATIONAL COORDINATION COMMENTS

CMD - DATE OF INTERIM INTERNATIONAL COORDINATION COMMENTS

CPC - TEXT OF INTERIM INTERNATIONAL COORDINATION COMMENTS

CPD - INITIAL PROCESSING DATE OF INTERNATIONAL COORDINATION COMMENTS

CPI - RECIPIENT OF INTERNATIONAL COORDINATION COMMENTS

ICP - INTERIM INTERNATIONAL COORDINATION INFORMATION

ICR - INTERIM COORDINATION INDICATOR

Field Name: DATE OF INTERIM INTERNATIONAL COORDINATION COMMENTS

Tag: CMD

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 8, 0

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: The date the TEXT OF INTERIM INTERNATIONAL COORDINATION COMMENTS (CPC) field was transmitted to the Administration of another country during frequency coordination.

Program generated field.

Rules for Submission:

FAS:

Format:

1. The first four characters contain a year.
2. Characters five and six contain a month.
3. Characters seven and eight contain a day.

SPS:

SSG:

BR:

Examples: 20010515

Associated Data Elements

CMA - SOURCE OF INTERIM INTERNATIONAL COORDINATION COMMENTS

CMD - DATE OF INTERIM INTERNATIONAL COORDINATION COMMENTS

CPC - TEXT OF INTERIM INTERNATIONAL COORDINATION COMMENTS

CPD - INITIAL PROCESSING DATE OF INTERNATIONAL COORDINATION COMMENTS

CPI - RECIPIENT OF INTERNATIONAL COORDINATION COMMENTS

ICP - INTERIM INTERNATIONAL COORDINATION INFORMATION

ICR - INTERIM COORDINATION INDICATOR

Field Name: TSP-R COMMENTS

Tag: CMT

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 500, 0

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: IRAC Emergency Planning Subcommittee (EPS) or agency comments, if any, concerning the assignment of a Telecommunications Service Priority for Radiocommunications (TSP-R) to a specific radiocommunication system certified by the Spectrum Planning Subcommittee.

Rules for Submission:

FAS:

SPS: If choosing to enter comments using this optional data field, enter IRAC EPS or agency comments as appropriate concerning the assignment of the TSP-R to the specific radiocommunication system certified by the Spectrum Planning Subcommittee and identified in the associated TELECOMMUNICATIONS SERVICE PRIORITY FOR RADIOCOMMUNICATIONS (TSP) data field.

SOG:

BR:

Examples: This system supports command and control of military forces.

Associated Data Elements

CMT - TSP-R COMMENTS

TSP - TELECOMMUNICATIONS SERVICE PRIORITY FOR RADIOCOMMUNICATIONS

Field Name: CONTROL/REQUEST NUMBER

Tag: CNO

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 15, 0

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: A control/request number which subordinate organizations use to track specific frequency applications.

Rules for Submission:

FAS: Optional. The format is determined by each agency.

SPS:

SSG:

BR:

Examples: ACC 81-007

AC81011

N-431-88

USAREUR81-266

Associated Data Elements:

Field Name: CONDUCTIVITY

Tag: CON

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 5, 3

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: The measure of the ability of the type of terrain or ground at the particular location to affect the conduction or transmission of radio waves over the surface of, or through, the terrain. Conductivity varies with the local chemical composition and density of the earth; and, for surface waves, with their frequency and direction. (The reciprocal of ground resistivity.)

Program generated field derived from digitized maps of conductivity.

Rules for Submission:

FAS:

SPS:

SSG:

BR:

Examples:

Field Name: TEXT OF INTERIM INTERNATIONAL COORDINATION COMMENTS

Tag: CPC

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 2000, 0

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: Comments among Frequency Assignment Subcommittee Representatives, NTIA action officers, and the Administration of another country which facilitate international coordination of frequency applications or frequency authorizations.

Applicant and/or program generated field.

Rules for Submission:

FAS: Use of this field is optional.

SPS:

SSG:

BR:

Examples: COORD FREQ HAS BEEN IN USE IN AREA SINCE 1975 WITH NO RFI REPORTED.

Associated Data Elements

CMA - SOURCE OF INTERIM INTERNATIONAL COORDINATION COMMENTS

CMD - DATE OF INTERIM INTERNATIONAL COORDINATION COMMENTS

CPC - TEXT OF INTERIM INTERNATIONAL COORDINATION COMMENTS

CPD - INITIAL PROCESSING DATE OF INTERNATIONAL COORDINATION COMMENTS

CPI - RECIPIENT OF INTERNATIONAL COORDINATION COMMENTS

ICP - INTERIM INTERNATIONAL COORDINATION INFORMATION

ICR - INTERIM COORDINATION INDICATOR

Field Name: INITIAL PROCESSING DATE OF INTERIM INTERNATIONAL COORDINATION COMMENTS

Tag: CPD

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 8, 0

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: The initial processing date of the TEXT OF INTERIM INTERNATIONAL COORDINATION COMMENTS (CPC) field.

Program generated field.

Rules for Submission:

FAS:

Format:

1. The first four characters contain a year.
2. Characters five and six contain a month.
3. Characters seven and eight contain a day.

SPS:

SSG:

BR:

Examples: 20010515

Associated Data Elements

CMA - SOURCE OF INTERIM INTERNATIONAL COORDINATION COMMENTS

CMD - DATE OF INTERIM INTERNATIONAL COORDINATION COMMENTS

CPC - TEXT OF INTERIM INTERNATIONAL COORDINATION COMMENTS

CPD - INITIAL PROCESSING DATE OF INTERNATIONAL COORDINATION COMMENTS

CPI - RECIPIENT OF INTERNATIONAL COORDINATION COMMENTS

ICP - INTERIM INTERNATIONAL COORDINATION INFORMATION

ICR - INTERIM COORDINATION INDICATOR

Field Name: RECIPIENT OF INTERIM INTERNATIONAL COORDINATION COMMENTS

Tag: CPI

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 4, 0

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: An abbreviation from Annex G of the NTIA Manual identifying the country of U.S. Federal Government Agency which is the intended recipient of the TEXT OF INTERIM INTERNATIONAL COORDINATION COMMENTS (CPC) field during international frequency coordination.

Applicant and/or program generated field.

Rules for Submission:

FAS: The abbreviation shall be from Annex G of the NTIA Manual.

SPS:

SSG:

BR:

Examples: CAN

Associated Data Elements

CMA - SOURCE OF INTERIM INTERNATIONAL COORDINATION COMMENTS

CMD - DATE OF INTERIM INTERNATIONAL COORDINATION COMMENTS

CPC - TEXT OF INTERIM INTERNATIONAL COORDINATION COMMENTS

CPD - INITIAL PROCESSING DATE OF INTERNATIONAL COORDINATION COMMENTS

CPI - RECIPIENT OF INTERNATIONAL COORDINATION COMMENTS

ICP - INTERIM INTERNATIONAL COORDINATION INFORMATION

ICR - INTERIM COORDINATION INDICATOR

Field Name: CANADIAN PROPOSAL SECTION NUMBER

Tag: CSN

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 10, 0

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: A unique number for each group of Canadian frequency proposals submitted for international coordination to the Frequency Assignment Subcommittee (FAS) in accordance with the NTIA Manual, Part 3.4, *United States-Canada Coordination Agreement*.

Rules for Submission:

FAS: This data element is provided by Canada on the frequency proposal.

SPS:

SSG:

BR:

Examples: SEC01 0085

Field Name: SYSTEM COST

Tag: CST

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 7,0

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: The total monetary investment (in thousands of dollars) for the particular radiocommunication system identified by a specific SYSTEM IDENTIFIER OR NAME (SYI); includes the initial investment amount which reflects the total acquisition cost of the transmitters, receivers, antennas, and any other spectrum-dependent equipment used in the system, plus directly associated costs.

Rules for Submission:

FAS:

SPS:

1. Enter the total monetary investment (in thousands of dollars) for the particular radiocommunication system identified by a specific SYSTEM IDENTIFIER OR NAME (SYI), i.e., the total system cost for the particular system.
2. In calculating the total system cost, include the amount in real dollars spent at the time of purchase for actual system acquisition of original model transmitters at whatever cost per original system transmitter, the amount spent for system acquisition of later model transmitter systems at whatever cost per later model system; ... for receivers...; ... for antennas ...; ... for etc.
3. Also, include all directly associated costs in the total calculated system cost such as the amount spent for unique or specialized tools; initial spares; initial specialized training; dedicated test equipment; dedicated research, development, testing, and evaluation on a pro rata basis; and in allied support construction for such things as dedicated transmitter site, receiver site, etc. facilities, antenna towers, antenna support pads, etc., site grading, etc. that are peculiar and dedicated to the particular system.

SSG:

BR:

Examples: 1076

Associated Data Elements:

CST - SYSTEM COST

DFI - DETAILED FUNCTION IDENTIFIER

HLS - HIGHER LEVEL SYSTEM

IFI - INTERMEDIATE FUNCTION IDENTIFIER

MFI - MAJOR FUNCTION IDENTIFIER

NFA - NUMBER FREQUENCY AUTHORIZATIONS ON SYI

NLS - NUMBER OF LAND STATIONS

NTO - NUMBER OF TRANSMITTERS OPERATING

NTT - TOTAL NUMBER OF STATIONS IN SYSTEM

OSA - OTHER SYSTEM ASSET USER

OSP - OTHER SYSTEM ASSET PROVIDER
S94 - INDEX OF S96 IN SYI
S96 - NUMBER OF MOBILE, PORTABLE, AND TRANSPORTABLE STATIONS
SCC - SYSTEM COST COMMENTS
SLF - SYSTEM LINKED FROM
SLT - SYSTEM LINKED TO
SOS - SYSTEM OF STATION
SYI - SYSTEM IDENTIFIER OR NAME

Field Name: DATE

Tag: DAT

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 8, 0

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: The date the frequency application was prepared by an agency.

Rules for Submission:

FAS:

Format:

1. The first four characters contain a year.
2. Characters five and six contain a month.
3. Characters seven and eight contain a day.
4. This data element must contain a valid date.

SPS:

SSG:

BR:

Examples: 20010515

Field Name: DERIVATIVE CLASSIFICATION SOURCE DATE

Tag: DCD

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 8, 0

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals): 8, 0

Field Definition: The date of the source document, or classification guide, used as the basis for derivatively classifying one or more data elements for the system of authorizations, system of application or the spectrum certification.

Rules for Submission:

FAS: This data element is required if any data element in the system of authorizations, system of applications or the spectrum certification is derivatively classified.

1. Enter the date of the source document or classification guide used as the basis for derivatively classifying one or more data elements.
2. When the declassification date on the source document has been extended, enter the date that the declassification date was extended.
3. Enter the date as year, month and day (YYYYMMDD).

SPS:

SSG:

BR:

Examples: 19991122

Associated Data Elements

CDD - DECLASSIFICATION INSTRUCTIONS

CDE - EXTENDED DECLASSIFICATION DATE

CLA - CLASSIFICATION

CLF - DERIVATIVE CLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY

CLR - REASON FOR CLASSIFICATION

CLU - UNCLASSIFIED DATA FIELDS

DCD - DERIVATIVE CLASSIFICATION SOURCE DATE

DCO - DERIVATIVE CLASSIFICATION SOURCE ORGANIZATION

DCT - DERIVATIVE CLASSIFICATION SOURCE TITLE

DIC - DECLASSIFICATION INSTRUCTIONS COMMENT

EDC - EXTENDED DECLASSIFICATION INSTRUCTION COMMENT

OCA - ORIGINAL CLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY

Field Name: DERIVATIVE CLASSIFICATION SOURCE ORGANIZATION

Tag: DCO

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 30, 0

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals): 30, 0

Field Definition: The organization publishing the source document, or classification guide, used as the basis for derivatively classifying one or more data elements for the system of authorizations, system of applications or the spectrum certification.

Rules for Submission:

FAS: This data element is required if any data element in the system of authorizations, system of applications or the spectrum certification is derivatively classified.

1. Enter the organization publishing the source document or classification guide used as the basis for derivatively classifying one or more data elements.
2. When the declassification date on the source document has been extended, enter the organization that extended the declassification date.

SPS:

SSG:

BR:

Examples: COCOMPAC

Associated Data Elements

CDD - DECLASSIFICATION INSTRUCTIONS

CDE - EXTENDED DECLASSIFICATION DATE

CLA - CLASSIFICATION

CLF - DERIVATIVE CLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY

CLR - REASON FOR CLASSIFICATION

CLU - UNCLASSIFIED DATA FIELDS

DCD - DERIVATIVE CLASSIFICATION SOURCE DATE

DCO - DERIVATIVE CLASSIFICATION SOURCE ORGANIZATION

DCT - DERIVATIVE CLASSIFICATION SOURCE TITLE

DIC - DECLASSIFICATION INSTRUCTIONS COMMENT

EDC - EXTENDED DECLASSIFICATION INSTRUCTION COMMENT

OCA - ORIGINAL CLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY

Field Name: DEFENSE COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEM (DCS) TRUNK ID

Tag: DCS

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 6,0

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals): 6,0

Field Definition: The DCS trunk identifier assigned by the Defense Information Systems Agency (DISA) from Chapter 66 of DISAC 310-65-1.

Rules for Submission:

FAS: Optional.

SPS:

SSG:

BR:

Examples: 45CS01

Associated Data Elements:

Field Name: DERIVATIVE CLASSIFICATION SOURCE TITLE

Tag: DCT

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 30, 0

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals): 30, 0

Field Definition: The title of the source document, or classification guide, used as the basis for derivatively classifying one or more data elements for the system of authorizations, system of applications or the spectrum certification.

Rules for Submission:

FAS: This data element is required if any data element in the system of authorizations, system of applications or the spectrum certification is derivatively classified.

1. Enter the title of the source document or classification guide used as the basis for derivatively classifying one or more data elements.
2. When the declassification date on the source document has been extended, enter the title of the source document or classification guide that extended the declassification date.

SPS:

SSG:

BR:

Examples: OPLAN 2104

Associated Data Elements

CDD - DECLASSIFICATION INSTRUCTIONS

CDE - EXTENDED DECLASSIFICATION DATE

CLA - CLASSIFICATION

CLF - DERIVATIVE CLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY

CLR - REASON FOR CLASSIFICATION

CLU - UNCLASSIFIED DATA FIELDS

DCD - DERIVATIVE CLASSIFICATION SOURCE DATE

DCO - DERIVATIVE CLASSIFICATION SOURCE ORGANIZATION

DCT - DERIVATIVE CLASSIFICATION SOURCE TITLE

DIC - DECLASSIFICATION INSTRUCTIONS COMMENT

EDC - EXTENDED DECLASSIFICATION INSTRUCTION COMMENT

OCA - ORIGINAL CLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY

Field Name: DECISION

Tag: DEC

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 6, 0

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: The status of the frequency application under consideration by the Frequency Assignment Subcommittee (FAS).

1. ACCEPT - The frequency application has been approved by NTIA and is authorized for use and inclusion in the Government Master File (GMF).
2. INCOMP - The frequency application is being considered by the FAS as other than a ROUTINE application and all voting is incomplete.
3. TABLE - The frequency application remains under consideration by the FAS pending compliance with the NTIA Manual and/or resolution of a problem among the agencies or NTIA.
4. RTNINC - The frequency application is being considered by the FAS as a ROUTINE application.
5. REJECT - The frequency application has been removed from consideration by the FAS.
6. EXPFAS - The frequency application has been removed from consideration by the FAS because the date in EXPIRATION DATE (EXD) has passed and the application has expired.
7. EXPGMF - The frequency authorization has expired from the GMF and has been removed from the GMF during the GMF update process.
8. FAJECT - The frequency application has the ID of a previous application, or a NEW application has the same ID as a frequency authorization in the GMF, or the action attempted by an application is to modify or delete a GMF authorization that does not exist.

Program generated field based upon analysis of VOTE (VAV) submitted by each FAS Representative, NTIA and/or program processing.

Rules for Submission:

FAS:

SPS:

SSG:

BR:

Examples: ACCEPT
INCOMP

Field Name: DETAILED FUNCTION IDENTIFIER

Tag: DFI

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 30, 0

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: The sub-sub-function(s) or purpose(s) for which the authorization will be used.

Rules for Submission:

FAS:

1. This field is used in conjunction with Major Function Identifier (*MFI) and Intermediate Function Identifier (*IFI) to describe all of the functions of an application. A Detailed Function Identifier is optional for all applications. Select one or more General or Agency Specific function identifier(s) from the lists below or enter a text entry if a standard entry is not available.
2. The following lists contain general and agency specific standard entries for use in any of the three fields. Standard entries are to be used when applicable. The entries should be entered in the following order if more than one identifier is used: *MFI, *IFI, and *DFI.
3. If a new standard function is proposed, the applicant will submit a letter to the FAS Secretary requesting that a new function name be added to either the General (Part 1) or Agency Specific (Part 2) of the list. The letter should contain the proposed function name, as well as a brief description of the function for entry in the list below. The list is divided into two parts: General functional identifiers and Agency Specific function identifiers.
4. The following rules apply to the use of General Functional Identifiers contained in Part 1:
 - a. Any of the General Function Identifiers listed in Part 1 of the table may be used in any of the three function identifier fields and there are no association restrictions.
 - b. If the authorization will be used for more than one function/purpose, select the most important function/purpose for entry in the Major Function Identifier (*MFI). Select the second most important function/purpose for entry in the Intermediate Function Identifier (*IFI). Enter any additional functions/purposes in the Detailed Function Identifier (*DFI). If two or more functions are equally important, choose the one which will make most use of the assigned frequency for entry in the Major Function Identifier (*MFI). Additional amplifying information may then be entered in the Detailed Function Identifier (*DFI) to show other function(s) supported by the assignment.
 - c. Except for those few cases (FIRE, MEDICAL, etc.) where the function/purpose can be completely understood from the Major Function Identifier name itself, use Intermediate Function Identifier (*IFI) or Detailed Function Identifier (*DFI) to record amplifying information which will more precisely identify the function/purpose of the authorization.
5. Each government agency may publish instructions for use of Agency Specific Functional Identifiers contained in Part 2 of the list below. Copies of local instructions will be provided to NTIA for informational purposes. Some general rules for the use of Agency Specific Functional Identifiers follow:
 - a. An entry is always required in Major Function Identifier (*MFI).
 - b. An entry is required in either the Intermediate Function Identifier (*IFI) or the Detailed

Function Identifier (*DFI) whenever an agency specific functional identifier is applicable.

c. General and agency specific functional identifiers may be used in the same application.

d. Note when Exercise or Training, are used as an Intermediate Function Identifier (*IFI) it should be supported with an entry in the Detailed Function Identifier (*DFI).

e. If there is no standard data entry for the Detailed Function Identifier (*DFI), the user may leave the Detailed Function Identifier (*DFI) blank or may enter a textual description. If the user believes the new textual description should be added to Part 2 of the table, a recommendation should be sent via email through the frequency management chain of command for consideration by the user's agency spectrum management office.

6. If none of the function names, in Part 1 or Part 2 of the list below, accurately reflect the function/purpose of a specific frequency application; enter MISCELLANEOUS in Major Function Identifier (*MFI) and enter an amplifying text information describing the function of the assignment in the Detailed Function Identifier (*DFI). If this particular detailed function will be used on a recurring basis, the applicant may submit a letter to the FAS Secretary requesting that a new function name be added to Part 2 of the list. The letter should contain the proposed function name, as well as a brief description of the function for entry in the list.

SPS:

SSG:

BR:

Examples: EQUIPMENT CHECKS
 TEST AND CALIBRATION

Associated Data Elements:

MFI – Major Function Identifier

IFI – Intermediate Function Identifier

DFI - Detailed Function Identifier

Functional Identifiers with Description

Only the data shown in bold will be entered into computer databases. Non-bold lower case data in parentheses is only shown for information purposes to assist spectrum managers in selecting the correct data entry. A functional identifier may only be entered once in an application.

PART 1 - General Major, Intermediate, and Detailed Function Identifiers with Description

The following list contains general function identifiers that have been approved for use by any agency in Major Function Identifier (*MFI), Intermediate Function Identifier (*IFI), and Detailed Function Identifier (*DFI). Use of these identifiers is in accordance with submitting agency instructions and the Rules of Submission above.

ADMINISTRATIVE--Used for administrative management of personnel and/or material.

AIR TRAFFIC CONTROL--Used for ground-air and air-ground voice communications dedicated to controlling the movement of aircraft.

BACKBONE--Used for multiple-function point-to-point communications where landline systems are not available.

COMMANDER--Used by commanders at other than top executive echelons to directly command and control operations.

CONSTRUCTION--Used to support construction activities (e.g. road building, erection of power lines, construction of dams or bridges, etc.).

CONTINGENCY--Used only during unusual situations (e.g. civil disturbances, communications outages, natural disasters, etc.), and kept in service only for the duration of the contingency.

EXECUTIVE--Used by the top echelon leadership of a government agency (e.g. normally used at department level and above where strategic policy is formulated).

FIRE--Used to notify the presence of a fire, or to direct, control, or coordinate the operations of fire response vehicles, equipment, and personnel during fire suppression or fire prevention activities.

HYDROLOGIC--Used for collection of information regarding the waters of the earth and its atmosphere, or for the control and management of these waters.

INSPECTION--Used during brief and infrequent visits to field sites and installations by inspection teams (e.g. operational readiness inspections, facility evaluations, Inspector General visits, etc).

LAW ENFORCEMENT--Used to direct, control, or coordinate the activities of personnel engaged in law enforcement duties (e.g. building and installation security, criminal investigations, police activities, intelligence and counter-intelligence operations, intruder detection, etc).

MAINTENANCE--Used to support maintenance activities (e.g. resurfacing of roads, maintenance of power lines, repair of dams or bridges, etc).

MEDICAL--Used to direct, control, or coordinate the activities of medical personnel and emergency response vehicles.

MISCELLANEOUS--Used to support a function not shown elsewhere on this list. (Note: See paragraph (6) below for additional instructions.)

MOBILE TELEPHONE--Used to provide an interconnection between vehicular radios and landline systems.

NATURAL RESOURCES--Used for the management, protection, and conservation of natural resources (e.g. national forests, public lands, wildlife, etc).

NAVAIDS--Used to furnish navigational assistance to aircraft or ships (e.g. instrument landing system (ILS), nondirectional beacon (NDB), long-range navigation (LORAN), etc).

NAVAIDS CONTROLS--Used to activate and deactivate visual or electronic navigational aids (e.g. runway lights, radio beacons, unmanned lighthouses, etc).

PAGING--A one-way communications system used for selective calling of personnel. (Note: Although paging systems may be used in direct support of functions shown on this list, such as EXECUTIVE or MEDICAL, all paging assignments shall show PAGING as the function name.)

RDTE SUPPORT--Used for communications support of research, development, test, and evaluation (RDT&E) programs and projects. (These frequency assignments do not have an experimental station class.)

SEISMIC--Used to transmit measurements of stress, strain, or movements of the earth's crust.

SPECIALIZED MOBILE RADIO--A Specialized Mobile Radio system in which private carriers provide land mobile communications service in the 806-824, 851-869, 896-901, and 935-940 MHz band on a commercial basis to end users.

SPECIAL COURIER--Used by personnel engaged in transporting valuable, sensitive, hazardous, or classified material.

SPECIAL PROJECTS--Used in support of communications electronics systems that are generally one-of-a-kind systems (e.g., Special Forces, intelligence, RF propagation systems, ground and avionics communications-electronics weapons systems, etc).

SURVEY--Used on an intermittent basis by field survey teams involved in measurement activities (e.g. geodetic surveys, radiation hazard monitoring, pre-construction site surveys, etc).

TELECOMMAND--Used to remotely control the operations of an unmanned vehicle (land, sea, air, or space), or to activate and deactivate instruments or devices carried by the vehicle (e.g. missile destruct, guidance of remotely piloted vehicles (RPVs), control of overhead cranes, etc).

TEST RANGE--Used in support of operations that are unique to a government test range (e.g. range control, range safety, range timing, etc).

TRAINING--Used to train personnel in the accomplishment of a specific task or set of tasks.

TRANSPORTATION--Used to coordinate the routine movement of material and/or personnel from one point to another (e.g. messenger service, supply expeditor, taxi dispatch, etc).

TRUNKING--Radiotelephony using standard land mobile trunking principles.

UTILITIES--Used for the management, control, and/or distribution of utilities (e.g. electric power, water, telephone service, oil and gas, etc).

WEATHER--Used for the transmission of meteorological information (e.g. wind speed, temperature, barometric pressure, forecasts, etc).

WIRELESS MIKE--A transmitting device used to provide the audio input to a speaker system. (Note: Although wireless mikes may be used in direct support of functions shown elsewhere on this list, such as RDTE SUPPORT or TRAINING, all assignments for these devices shall show WIRELESS MIKE as the function name.)

PART 2 BAgency Specific Function Identifiers with Description

The following list contains standard agency specific function identifiers that have been approved by one or more agencies for use in Major Function Identifier (*MFI), Intermediate Function Identifier (*IFI), and Detailed Function Identifier (*DFI). Use of these identifiers is in accordance with submitting agency instructions and the Rules of Submission above.

A2C2S (Army Airborne Command & Control System)--Used in support of Army Airborne Command & Control System.⁵

ACS (Aerial Common Sensor)--Used in support of Intelligence and Electronic Warfare operations.⁵

AEGIS--Used in support of AEGIS cruisers and destroyer weapon system operations.

AERO CLUB--Used in support of flight training and recreational flying clubs.

AFATDS--Used in support of Advanced Field Artillery Tactical Data System.⁵

AFSATCOM--Used for voice and/or data transmissions over the AFSATCOM system

AHFEWS (Army HF EW System)--Used in support of Intelligence and Electronic Warfare operations.⁵

AIR ASSAULT INFANTRY--Used to support those elements having significant anti-armor capability, strategic deployment ability and used by early-deploying forces in contingency operations against heavy forces.³

AIR DEFENSE / INTERCEPT--Used in support of fire finding exercises and operations.⁴

AIR DEFENSE WARNING--Used to identify the presence of hostile aircraft and or missiles.¹

AIR DEFENSE--Used in supporting those defensive measures designed to destroy attacking enemy aircraft or missiles in the Earth's envelope of atmosphere, or to nullify or reduce the effectiveness of such attack.

AIR FORCE CAS--Used in supporting CAS performed by Air Force aircraft.¹

AIR FORCE ONE--Used in support of presidential aircraft operations.

AIR FORCE SPECIAL OPERATIONS--Used to support AFSOF units (special operations wings and groups, special

tactics groups, and special operations weather teams) which provide aircraft and other support for a variety of SOF missions.³

AIR OPERATIONS--Used in supporting those functions which typically originate from the air and/or directly support the launching of, actual conduct of, and returning of airborne forces carrying out air operations whether over land or sea.

AIR ROUTE SURVEILLANCE RADAR--Used for radars that monitor aircraft routes.²

AIR/GROUND/AIR COMMUNICATIONS--Used supporting voice and/or data transmissions between airborne and ground-based platforms.¹

AIR/AIR COMMUNICATIONS--Used in supporting voice and/or data transmissions between two airborne platforms.¹

AIRBORNE COMMAND CENTER--Used by airborne command post aircraft in support of the national authority or CINCS.²

AIRBORNE INFANTRY--Used in supporting those elements that have the greatest capability for large-scale force-projection operations, can rapidly deploy over great distances, and conduct combined arms, combat parachute, or air landing assaults to seize and secure vital objectives.³

AIRCRAFT--Used in supporting air operation under the jurisdiction of the Department of the Army.¹

AIRPORT SURVEILLANCE RADAR--Used for general coverage radars that are located at airdromes.

ALARM SYSTEMS--Used for physical security (e.g., Sensors, Motion Detectors, Intrusion & Duress Alarms, Etc).

AMPS (Air Movement Planning System)--Used in support of Air movement operations.⁶

AMSS (Automatic Meteorological Sensor System)--Used in support of Intelligence and Electronic Warfare operations.⁵

ANTI-TERRORISM--Used in direct support of anti-terrorism.

APPROACH CONTROL--Used to provide a pilot conducting flight in accordance with instrument flight rules to commence an approach to an airport.¹

AQF (Advanced Quick Fix)--Used in direct support of command and control, fire control nets, also used for ground surveillance, counter/mortar, and counter/battery operations.⁵

ARL (Aerial Reconnaissance-Low)--Used in support of Intelligence and Electronic Warfare operations.⁵

ARMY AVIATION--Used in supporting the operation of fixed- and rotary- winged aircraft maintained by the Army; includes but is not limited to attack helicopters, scout helicopters, and utility aircraft

ARMY CAS--Used in supporting CAS performed by Army aircraft.¹

ARMY ENGINEERS--Used in supporting Engineers that perform construction, demolition, surveying, road and bridge building, and camouflage for the Army.⁴

ARTILLERY--Used to provide internal command, control, and communications to division and below for fire support.⁴

ARTS (Automated Remote Tracking System) (Telemetry)--Used in conjunction with the Space Ground Link Subsystem (SGLS).

ASAS (All Source Analysis System)--Used in support of Intelligence and Electronic Warfare operations.⁵

ASOS (Automated Surface Observation System)--Used for the collection of weather information used by civil and military aircraft.

ASW (Anti-Submarine Warfare)--Used in support of anti-submarine warfare operations.

ATIS (Auto Terminal Information Service)--Used for the purpose of giving advice and information useful for the safe and efficient conduct of flights.

AVENGER-STC--Used in support of Short Range Air Search Radar (Stringer) operations.⁶

AWACS--Used in supporting special DoD airborne early warning aircraft that are equipped with search and height-finding radar and communications equipment for controlling weapon systems and performs the air surveillance and control mission.

BASE OPERATIONS--Used in supporting the operations of an Air Terminal; a facility on an airfield that functions as an air transportation hub and accommodates the loading and unloading of airlift aircraft and the in-transit processing of traffic.

BATTLE COMMAND--Used in support of command, control, and communications, tactical Internet, and Warfighter Information Network/Satellite networks.⁶

BEACON--Used in supporting Marker Beacons, Aeronautical Radio Beacons, and Radar Beacons for radio navigation land stations.⁴

BLUE ANGELS--Used in support of the Navy BLUE ANGELS demonstration team.

BMEWS (Ballistic Missile Early Warning System)--Used in DoD's electronic system for providing detection and early warning of attack by enemy inter-continental ballistic missiles.²

BROADCAST--Used to support broadcasting signal via Television and/or Radio service.⁶

C3 (Command, Control, & Communications)--Used in supporting those strategic, inter-/intra-theater, or inter-/intra service C3 functions NOT already covered under another category.

CAP (Civil Air Patrol)--A private corporation that can be activated by HQ AF to conduct SAR operations.

CARS (Contingency Airborne Reconnaissance System)--Used in support of Airborne Reconnaissance operations.⁶

CAVALRY--Used in supporting those ground elements whose missions are reconnaissance, security, and economy of force; to find the enemy, to develop the situation and to provide the commander with reaction time and security.³

CINC/GENERAL OFFICER SUPPORT--Used in support of command and control, and logistics, supporting CINC/General Officers.⁶

CIVIL DISTURBANCES--Used to support civil disturbance operations.

CIVIL ENGINEERING-- Used to support civil engineering activities.²

CIVIL WORKS--Used to support civil works activities.²

CIWS (Close-In Weapons System)--Used in support of weapon system.⁶

CLEARANCE DELIVERY--Used by air traffic control tower staff to communicate departure instructions to air crews while the aircraft are still on the ground.²

CLOSE AIR SUPPORT (CAS)--Used in supporting air action by fixed- and rotary-wing aircraft against hostile targets which are in close proximity to friendly forces and which require detailed integration of each air mission with the fire and movement of those forces.

COLOR/HONOR GUARD--Used to support military color guard/honor activities.

COMBAT CONTROL TEAM--Used in support of Intelligence, Maneuver, Fire Support, Air Defense, Mobility and Survivability, Logistics and Battle Command.⁵

COMBAT NET RADIO--Used for command and control using tactical radio system.⁶

COMMAND & CONTROL--Used for command and control of military operations.²

COMMAND DESTRICT/TERMINATION--Used by range safety officers to destroy errant missiles or UAVs.

COMMAND NET--Used for command and control of the Commanders Net.⁶

COMMAND POST--Used in supporting Command, Control, and Communications at the Command Post (CP).⁴

COMMAND POST/CENTER--Used in supporting Command, Control, and Communications at the Command Post (CP).⁴

COMMUNICATIONS--Used in supporting the collection by visual observation or other detection methods, information about the activities and resources of an enemy or potential enemy or supporting the passing of data concerning the communications characteristics of a particular area.²

COMMUNITY ASSISTANCE--Used to support non-specific community assistance activities.

CONSERVATION--Used to support resources conservation activities.

CONTAMINATION RESTORATION--Used in performing decontamination operations.²

COUNTER-DRUG--Used in direct support of counter drug operations.

CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIVE SERVICE--Used in support of CID operations.⁶

CSSCS (Combat Service Support Control System)--Used by computer software system designed to assist commanders in the planning of Logistics operations.⁵

CTT (Commander's Tactical Terminal)--Used to support Command Post operations.

DATA LINK--Used in support of the operation of a data link.

DBRITE (Digital Bright Radar Indicator Tower Equipment)--Used for DBRITE operations.⁶

DIS (Defense Investigative Service)--Used by DIS organizations.

DEPARTURE CONTROL--Used in controlling aircraft departing from airdromes until they are turned over to air route controllers or go on visual flight rules.²

DISASTER ASSISTANCE--Used to support non-specific disaster assistance operations.

DISASTER PLANNING--Used in direct support of disaster operations.⁶

DMSP (Defense Meteorological Satellite Program)--Used in direct support of the Defense Meteorological Satellite Program.⁶

DOMESTIC SUPPORT OPERATIONS--Used for various types of military support provided to Federal, state, and local agencies in the areas of disaster assistance, environmental assistance, law enforcement, and community assistance.

DRONE CONTROL--Used in direct support of drone control operations.

DSCS (Defense Satellite Communication System)--Used for voice and/or data transmissions over the Defense Satellite Communication System.

DTSS (Digital Topographic Support System)--Used in direct support of DTSS operations.

EDUCATION--Used for military education activities.

ELECTRONIC WARFARE--Used in supporting the collection by visual observation or other detection methods, information about the activities and resources of an enemy or potential enemy or supporting the passing of data concerning the electronic characteristics of a particular area.²

EMERGENCY SERVICES--Used in support of non-specific emergency services.²

ENVIRONMENTAL CLEANUP--Used to support environmental cleanup operations.²

ENVIRONMENTAL--Used to support environmental controls, surveys, and research operations.⁵

EOD (Emergency Ordinance Disposal)--Used in supporting EOD during destruction or demolition operations.⁴ This includes EOD robotic devices.

EPLRS (Enhanced Position Location Reporting System)--Used in support of EPLRS system.⁵

EQUIPMENT CHECKS--Used to support equipment checks made prior to commencing normal operations.

ERCS (Emergency Rocket Communications Systems)--Used to support the Emergency Rocket Communication System or ECM Resistant Communications System.⁴

ETCAS (Enhanced Traffic Collision Avoidance System)--Used by aircraft equipped with the ETCAS equipment.

ETRAC (Enhanced Tactical Radar Correlator)--Used to support tactical Radar operations.²

EXERCISE--Used in supporting a military maneuver or simulated wartime operation involving planning, preparation, and execution.

EXPERIMENTAL--Used in supporting activities that require an experimental station class.

FAADC2 (Forward Area Air Defense, Command and Control)--Used for forward air defense operations.

FEMA (Federal Emergency Mgt Agency)--Used to support FEMA (Federal Emergency Mgt Agency) operations.

FIRE ALARM--Used in support of emergency fire-alarm systems.

FIRE SUPPORT--Used to support artillery in support of infantry, armored, airborne, and airborne mobile operations.

FIXED COMMUNICATIONS--Used to support fixed point to point communications links.

FLEET SUPPORT--Used to support fleet units/shore facilities.

FLIGHT TEST--Used to support flight test operations.

FLTSATCOM (Fleet Satellite Communications)--Used for voice and/or data transmissions over the FLTSATCOM system.

FORACS (Fleet Operational Readiness Accuracy Check Site)--Used to support Fleet Operational Readiness Sites.

FORWARD AIR CONTROL POST--Used in supporting a highly mobile USAF tactical air control system radar facility subordinate to the control and reporting center and or control post used to extend radar coverage and control in the forward combat area.³

GAPFILLER--Used for voice and/or data transmissions over the GAPFILLER system.

GBCS-L (Ground Based Common Sensor-Light)--Used to support the ground based sensor system.⁵

GBS (Global Broadcast System)--Used for voice and/or data transmissions over the Satellite system.⁴

GCCS-A (Global Command &Control System-Army)--Used to support Army GCCS operations.⁵

GLOBAL ALE (Automatic Link Establishment)--Used in supporting ALE operations within the DoD global communications network.

GLOBAL DISCRETE--Unpublished (non-FLIP) HF frequencies assigned to DoD global communications network.

GLOBAL--HF frequencies assigned to DoD global communications network.

GOES(Geostationary Operational Environmental Satellites)--GOES is a series of meteorological geostationary orbiting satellites that provide weather prediction data for the Western Hemisphere and particularly for the U.S.

GPS (Global Positioning System)--Used for precise positioning/navigation information.⁴

GRCS (Guardrail Common Sensor)--Used in support collection and location system.⁵

GRIZZLY (M1 Bleacher Mine Sweeper)--Used to support mine sweeping operations using CNR.⁶

GROUND CONTROL--Used in supporting those functions which controls originate from the ground and directly support ground-based operations.⁴

GROUND INTERDICTION--Used to support ground operations, convoy, scouting, surveillance etc.⁶

GROUND OPERATIONS--Used in supporting those functions which originate from the ground and directly support ground-based operations.

GSR (Ground Surveillance Radar)--Used to support ground surveillance radar operations.⁶

HAARP (High Frequency Active Auroral Research Program)--A scientific endeavor to study the properties and behavior of the ionosphere to understand its use to enhance communications and surveillance systems for both civilian and military purposes.²

HARBOR-PORT OPERATIONS--Used for controlling movements of ships in harbors and ports.²

HAVE QUICK--Used in supporting DoD's Jam-resistant UHF Communications Radio.²

HAZARDOUS MATERIAL RELEASE--Used to support hazardous material release.

HAZMAT (Hazardous Materials)--Used to support operations dealing with hazardous materials.²

HELICOPTER--Used for voice and/or data transmissions during air to air, air to ground operations.⁴

HICOM (High Command)--Used to support CINC HF high command net.

ICBM (Intercontinental Ballistic Missiles)--Used to support Intercontinental Ballistic Missiles.⁸

IEWCS (Intelligence Electronic Warfare Common Sensor)--Used in support of Intelligence and Electronic Warfare operations.⁵

IFF/SIF--Used to support Identification Friend or Foe/Selective Identification Features activities.

ILS (Instrument Landing System)--Used to support VOR and glideslope aircraft Instrument Landing Systems.

IMETS (Integrated Meteorological System)--Used to support the collection of weather reports.⁵

INDUSTRIAL CONTROLS--Used to support industrial controls.²

INFANTRY--Used in supporting those ground-based elements designed to close with and destroy the enemy and which serve as a key element of combat power in close combat.³

INSTALLATION PA SYSTEM (Giant Voice)--Used by installation public address systems.²

INSTRUCTOR/STUDENT TRAINING--Used in supporting those activities during training which originate from the class room instructions. Mainly used for training purposes.⁴

INTELLIGENCE--Used in support of the gathering of intelligence information.

INTERPLANE--Used between aircraft in flight.

INVENTORY/INVENTORY CONTROLS (e.g., Optical Scanners)--Used in support of gathering inventory data at exchange, supply, and other logistical type facilities.

IONOSPHERIC SOUNDER--Used in support of ionospheric sounder operations.

I-REMBASS (Improved-Remotely Monitored Battlefield Sensor System)--Used to support ground surveillance operations.⁵

ISYSCON (Integrated System Control)--Used to manage multiple tactical communications systems.⁵

JSS (Joint Surveillance System)--Used in supporting the Joint Surveillance System Radars.²

JSTARS (Joint Surveillance and Target Systems)--Used in support of JSTARS operations.⁵

JTIDS (Joint Tactical Information Distribution System)--Used in support of the operation of JTIDS.⁵

LANDWARRIER--Used to support combat net radio operations for Corps and below.⁶

LEASAT (Leased Satellite)--Used for voice and/or data transmissions over the LEASAT system.

LIGHT INFANTRY--Used in supporting those elements which operate throughout the battlefield, primarily at night or during periods of limited visibility; capable of rapid deployment over great distances and often use helicopter support or tactical airlift.³

LINEBACKER--Used to operate in forward combat areas, the Linebacker is capable of shooting down rotary- and fixed-wing aircraft, as well as cruise missiles.

LINK 11--Used in support of the operation of Link 11 Naval Tactical Data Systems (ship to ship and ship to air) operations. Also known as TADIL A used by the USAF for air to ground operations.

LINK 16--Used in support of the operation of Link 16 Command and Control Tactical Data Systems. Also known as TADIL B.

LINK 4--High Frequencies (HF) Used in support of the operation of Link 11 Naval Tactical Data Systems (ship to ship and ship to air) operations.

LLDR (Lightweight Laser Designator Rangefinder)--Used in support of range finding operations.⁵

LMRDFS (Light Man-portable Radio Direction Finding System)--Used to support direction finding system.⁵

LOCAL CONTROL--Used by air traffic controllers in the vicinity of an airdrome.

LOCKS AND DAMS--Used in direct support of the operation of locks and dams.

LOGISTICS--Used in supporting those functions that originate from the ground and directly support ground-based operations for logistics commands.⁴

LONG RANGE RADAR--Used for radar transmission to determine range to the targets.

Longbow (Apache Helicopter)--Used by the weapons radar on Apache helicopters.⁶

LOOTING PREVENTION--Used in direct support of looting prevention.

M93A1 FOX--Used to support Bridge operations.⁶

MARS (Military Affiliated Radio System)--Used for voice and/or data transmissions over the Military Affiliated Radio System.

MECHANIZED INFANTRY--Used in supporting those elements which provide offensive firepower and can blunt enemy attacks and have the same mobility but less firepower than Armor.³

MEDICAL SYSTEMS--Used for medical system, primary for command, control, and communications systems.⁴

METEOROLOGICAL--Used in supporting the collection by visual observation or other detection methods, information about the activities and resources of an enemy or potential enemy or supporting the passing of data concerning the meteorological characteristics of a particular area.²

MFCS (Mortar Fire control System)--Used to support command and control of Mortar Fire Control operations.⁵

MICROWAVE DATA LINK--Used in supporting the microwave data links.⁴

MICROWAVE--Used to support Microwave data links.⁴

MILITARY POLICE--Used to support security operations, military laws, orders and regulations, traffic control, crime prevention, investigations, logistics, coordination, and planning of police functions.⁴

MILSTAR (Military Strategic and Tactical Relay System)--Used for voice and/or data transmissions over the MILSTAR system.

MISSILE--Used in supporting electronic fire distribution system designed for CONUS use in coordinating all elements of air defense from target detection to target destruction.⁴

MITT/DTES (Mobile Integrated Tactical Terminal/Distributed Common Ground System Test and Evaluation Strategy)--Used to support mobile tactical terminal.⁵

MLRS (Multiple Launch Rocket System)--Used to support the flight parameters of its main carrying missiles and submissiles.²

MLS (Microwave Landing System)--Used to support Microwave Landing Systems.

MOMS (Man on the Move System)--Used in support of Man on the Move System operations.

MOTOR POOL--Used to support the motor pool.⁴

MSE (Mobile Subscriber Equipment)--Used to provide secure, automatic digitized voice, data, and facsimile communications to the users, whether static or mobile operations.⁵

MTS (Movement Tracking System)--Used to support the movement of personnel and equipment.⁵

MUNITIONS--Used in support of the storage or movement of munitions.

MUTUAL AID--Used for fire, medical, police, and other emergency services between federal, state and local agencies.

MYSTIC STAR--Used to support the president of the US and senior federal executives.

NAOC (National Airborne Operations Center)--Used in direct support of NAOC operations.

NASA--Used in support of NASA operations.

NAVAL GUNFIRE SUPPORT--Used in direct support of Naval Gunfire Support Operations.

NAVY CAS--Used in supporting CAS performed by Navy or Marine aircraft.¹

NCIS (Naval Criminal Investigative Service)--Used by Naval Criminal Investigative Service organizations.

NISTARS (Navy Integrated Storage Tracking & Retrieval System)--Used for NISTARS activities.⁶

NORAD (North American Air defense Command)--Used by the North American Air defense Command.

NTDR (Near Term Digital Radio)--Used to support the Army's data communication backbone for platoon to brigade.⁵

OCCS SUPPORT--Used for communications support of Observer Controller Communication System (OCCS) programs and projects.

OSI (Office of Special Investigation)--Used by Office of Special Investigation organizations.

OTHER OPERATIONS--Used in supporting those functions not covered in one of the categories listed above.

OTHR/ROTHR (Over-the-Horizon Radars)--Used in supporting the OTHR. Some systems are relocatable.²

PAR (Precision Approach Radar)--Used for Precision Approach Radar operations.⁶

PAVE PAWS (Precision Acquisition Vehicle Entry Phased Array Warning System)--Used in supporting the Precision Acquisition Vehicle Entry Phased Array Warning System

PILOT-TO-DISPATCHER--Used between the base operations dispatcher and air crews.

PILOT-TO-METRO--Used between the base weather facility and air crews.

POL (Petroleum, Oil, and Lubricants)--Used to support POL activities during exercises and operations.⁴

PRIME BEEF--Used in support of the Prime Beef construction team.²

PROJECT COTHEN--Federal Anti-Drug Operations.

PUBLIC WORKS--Used to support public works.²

RADAR (Radio Detection and Ranging)--Used to support the various types of radar functions.⁴

RADIO RELAY--Used in supporting signal communication system using very high frequencies and line of sight radio transmitters and receivers in lieu of trunk wire circuits. This system, when used in conjunction with carrier equipment, will provide channels for both voice and Teletype operations.⁴

RADIOLOCATION--Used in supporting the determination of relative direction, position, or motion of an object, or its detection, by means of the constant velocity of rectilinear propagation characteristics of radio waves.

RAMP CONTROL--Used to control the movement of aircraft and vehicle traffic on the flight line.

RANGE CONTROL--Used in supporting the Range Control functions on a DoD Range² (e.g., Range scheduling).

RANGE OPERATIONS--Used in supporting general operations on a DoD Test Range or Military Training.²

RANGER UNITS--Used in supporting those units that plan and conduct special military operations and have the ability to support conventional military operations.³

RDMS (Range Data Management Subsystem)--Used to support the RDMS currently being used at the National Training Center (NTC).

RED HORSE--Used in support of air force tactical construction operations.

REFUELING--Used in supporting voice communications in support of air-air refueling operations.¹

REMOTE BARRIER CONTROL SYSTEMS--Used to control aircraft barrier systems.

REMOTE CONTROL CRANE--Used to control remotely controlled cranes such as in a shipyard, harbor or other major industrial facilities.

RESOURCES CONSERVATION--Used to support resource conservation research operations.

RESUPPLY--Used in support of re-supply operations.

RF TAGS (Radio Frequency Tags and Interrogators)--Used to communicate information to transponders located on assets in order to track principle assets in facilities or in transit.⁵

RUNWAY ICE DETECTION SYSTEMS--Used to monitor runway ice detection systems.

RUNWAY LIGHTING CONTROL--Used to control remotely controlled runway lighting.

SAFETY--Used in support of Public works safety net.

SATELLITE COMMUNICATIONS--Used for voice and/or data transmissions over a non-specific satellite system

SAWDS (Satellite Automated WX Dist Sys)--Network to disseminate weather information to DoD facilities.

SCAMP (Single Channel Anti-Jam Manportable Terminal)--Used to support voice and data links for battle command and control communications.⁵

SCOPE SHIELD--Tactical handheld radios.

SEA OPERATIONS--Used in supporting those functions which originate from on board ship and/or directly support the launching of, actual conduct of, and returning of forces carrying out sea-based operations; operations in a maritime and littoral environment which contribute to gaining and maintaining freedom of action.

SEABEES--Used in support of SEABEES construction activities.²

SEARCH AND RESCUE--Used in supporting Search and Rescue (SAR) operational use of aircraft, surface craft, submarines, specialized rescue teams and equipment to search for and rescue personnel in distress on land or at sea.

SECURITY FORCE--Used in providing installation physical security operations.²

SENTINEL (AN/MPQ-64 Surveillance Radar)--Used for air surveillance and target acquisition/tracking sensor for Short Range Air Defense (SHORAD) weapons systems.⁵

SGLS (Space Ground Link Subsystem) (Telemetry)--Used in conjunction with the Automated Remote Tracking System (ARTS).

SHIP/AIR OPERATIONS--Used in supporting airborne units assigned to US Naval ships.

SHIP/SHIP--Used in supporting ship-to-ship communications.

SHIP/SHORE OPERATIONS--Used in supporting ship-to-shore communications.

SHIPYARD--Used in supporting shipyard operations, except remote controlled cranes.

SHORE PATROL--Used by shore patrol activities.

SHUTTLE--Used in direct support of Space Shuttle operations.²

SIMULATOR--Used to support simulator activities.

SINGARS-ASIP (Single Channel Ground and Airborne Radio System-Advanced System Improvement Plan)--Used to support combat arms command and control operations.⁵

SINGARS (Single Channel Ground and Airborne Radio System)--Used to support combat arms command and control operations.⁵

SNOW REMOVAL--Used to support snow removal activities.²

SOF (Supervisor of Flying)--Used by the SOF to assist pilots.

SPACE OPERATIONS--Used in supporting those functions that directly support operational space missions including satellite control and shuttle missions.²

SPECIAL OPERATIONS--Used in directly supporting Special Operations; those operations conducted by specially trained, equipped, and organized DoD forces (e.g., SOF) against strategic or tactical targets during peacetime or during hostilities.

SPECIAL SECURITY OPERATIONS--Used in direct support of special security operations.

SPEED MEASUREMENT SYSTEMS--Used by law enforcement activities to measure the speed of vehicles.

SPITFIRE (SPITFIRE Manpack UHF SATCOM DAMA Terminal)--Used to support digital voice communications.

SQUADRON/WING COMMON--A common frequency used for communication within a squadron or wing; (AF) a unit composed normally of one primary mission group and the necessary supporting organizations; (Navy) the basic organizational and administrative unit for naval-, land-, and tender-based aviation; (Marines) a balanced task organization of aircraft groups/squadrons together with appropriate command, air control, administrative, service, and maintenance units.

STRIKER II (Advanced Fire Support/Scout/Surveillance System)--Used to support long range, reconnaissance, surveillance and fire support systems.⁶

SUPPLY AND LOGISTICS--Used to support general Supply and Logistics operations.

SURVEILLANCE AND RECONNAISSANCE--Used in supporting those strategic and tactical sensors and systems which provide warning of air breathing, ballistic missile, space-based, or tactical ground-based attack or to relay voice and/or data on the activities and resources of a potential or real enemy or the characteristics of a particular area obtained through visual observations or other detection methods.¹

SURVEILLANCE SYSTEMS--Used to support base security surveillance operations.

SUSTAINING BASE OPERATIONS--Used in supporting those functions normally performed in conjunction with the continued operation of a Army Post, Navy/Marine Corps Base, or Air Force Base.²

TACAN (Tactical Air Navigation)--Used by TACAN systems.

TACCS (Tactical Army Combat Service Support Computer System)--Used in support of the TACCS.

TACJAM (Tactical Communications Jamming System)--Used to support jamming operations.⁶

TACTS (Tactical Trunk Signaling)--Used to support trunking systems.⁶

TARGET--Used to support target scoring and precision tracking radar etc.⁴

TARGET SCORING--Used to support target scoring of laser equipment.⁴

TAXI--Used by base/installation taxi systems.²

TCAS (Traffic Collision Avoidance System)--Used by aircraft equipped with the TCAS equipment.²

TCRS (Target Control System)--Used to support target control functions and exercises at NTC.

TEAMMATE--Used to support collection and direction finding systems.⁵

TELEMETRY--Used in supporting the transmission of telemetry data on a DoD Range.²

TEST AND CALIBRATION--Used in supporting the test and calibration functions.

TEST AND MEASUREMENT--Used in supporting the test and measurement functions on a DoD Range.²

TEST RANGE TIMING--Used in supporting the transmission of timing signals on a DoD Range.²

TETHERED AREOSTAT RADAR--Used in supporting the Tethered Aerostat Radars and interface system.²

THUNDERBIRDS--Used by the USAF THUNDERBIRDS demonstration team.

TMGS (Transportable mobile ground subsystems)--Used in support of telecommand operations.

TOSS (TV Ordnance Scoring System)--Used in support of telecommand operations in scoring target accuracy on military ranges.

TRACKWOLF--Used to support ground based HF skywave communications intercept and direction finding systems.⁵

TRAILBLAZER (Ground Based Communications Intelligence System)--Used by the Army to gather Intelligence.

TRAVELERS INFORMATION SYSTEM--Used to provide travelers advisories.²

TROJAN SPIRIT--Used to support the Transportable Trojan Spirit II satellite communications terminal.⁵

UAV (Unmanned Aerial Vehicle)--Used in supporting the testing and/or operations of pilotless aircraft ²

UNLICENSED DEVICE--Used by the government for use by low power devices normally operated without a license under the provisions of Part 15 of the FCC Regulations.

VORTAC (VHF Omni-range TACAN)--Used for VORTAC operations.²

VOR (Very High Frequency Omnidirectional Range)--Used for Very High Frequency (VHF) Omnidirectional Range

(VOR) operations.²

WEAPON SYSTEMS--Used by major weapon systems.²

WEAPONS STORAGE PROTECTION--Used to support weapons storage facilities.⁶

WEATHER RADAR--Radar frequencies used by aircraft or ground based sites for weather purposes.

WHCA (White House Communications Agency)--Used in supporting WHCA operations.

WILDLIFE PRESERVATION--Used for game wardens, endangered species/wildlife preservation and tracking the movements of wild animals.

WIND PROFILER--Used for sensing wind shear in the vicinity of airports.

WIN-T (Warfighter Information Network-Tactical)--Used to support the Army's tactical Intranet consisting of switching/routing/transport that provides voice, data and video services.⁶

WIRELESS LOCAL AREA NETWORK--Used to support local area network frequency bands.⁶

WOLVERINE (Assault Bridge)--Used to support command and control of bridge operations.⁶

Notes: --

(None) Taken directly from Joint Pub 1-02, *Department of Defense Dictionary of Military and Associated Terms*.

1. Adapted from existing definition(s) contained in Joint Pub 1-02, *Department of Defense Dictionary of Military and Associated Terms*.

2. Definition derived from various DoD sources.

3. Definition extracted or derived from HQ Department of the Army, FM 100-5, *Operations*.

4. Definition extracted or derived from HQ Department of the Army, AR 310-25, *Dictionary of United States Army Terms*.

5. Definition extracted or derived from Command, Control, Communications, Computer, Intelligence & Electronic Warfare and Sensors and Information Management (C4IEWS & IM).

6. Definition extracted or derived from Secretary of the Army Research, Development, & Acquisition via the Internet.

Field Name: FREQUENCIES TO BE DELETED

Tag: DFQ

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 60,0

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals): 60,0

Field Definition: The text which describes the frequency(s) (which have been assigned a host nation case number) that can be deleted upon approval of the frequency application. This field is used for foreign coordination.

Rules for Submission:

FAS: Optional. Enter the frequency followed by a comma and the host nation case number.

SPS:

SSG:

BR:

Examples: K14.5,USAREUR-81-266

Associated Data Elements:

Field Name: DECLASSIFICATION INSTRUCTION COMMENT

Tag: DIC

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 60, 0

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals): 60, 0

Field Definition: A description of the event after which declassification of the record/document occurs.

Rules for Submission:

FAS: Required when the DECLASSIFICATION INSTRUCTIONS (CDD) equals DEON EVENT. Enter a textual description that identifies the event which requires the authorization to be declassified.

SPS:

SSG:

BR:

Examples: AFTER OPERATIONAL TESTING IS COMPLETED.

Associated Data Elements

CDD - DECLASSIFICATION INSTRUCTIONS

CDE - EXTENDED DECLASSIFICATION DATE

CLA - CLASSIFICATION

CLF - DERIVATIVE CLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY

CLR - REASON FOR CLASSIFICATION

CLU - UNCLASSIFIED DATA FIELDS

DCD - DERIVATIVE CLASSIFICATION SOURCE DATE

DCO - DERIVATIVE CLASSIFICATION SOURCE ORGANIZATION

DCT - DERIVATIVE CLASSIFICATION SOURCE TITLE

DIC - DECLASSIFICATION INSTRUCTIONS COMMENT

EDC - EXTENDED DECLASSIFICATION INSTRUCTION COMMENT

OCA - ORIGINAL CLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY

Field Name: DOCKET NUMBER

Tag: DKT

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 11, 0

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: The unique identifier assigned to the frequency application when it is accepted for consideration by the Frequency Assignment Subcommittee (FAS).

Program generated field.

Rules for Submission:

FAS: When the frequency application is approved by NTIA, the DOCKET NUMBER (DKT) is recorded in the first occurrence of the AUTHORIZATION NUMBER (AUS) field of the frequency authorization in the Government Master File (GMF).

Format:

1. Position 1 contains an "I" indicating that this is the IRAC docket number of the frequency application.
2. Positions 2 through 5 are the 4-digit year of the application.
3. Positions 6 through 11 are a sequence of numbers.

SPS:

SSG:

BR:

Examples: I1984096200

Field Name: CANADIAN DATE OF LAST CHANGE

Tag: DLC

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 8, 0

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: The date of the last change made by Canada to a Canadian frequency proposal under consideration by the Frequency Assignment Subcommittee.

Rules for Submission:

FAS:

Format:

1. The first four characters contain a year.
2. Characters five and six contain a month.
3. Characters seven and eight contain a day.
4. This data element must contain a valid date.

SPS:

SSG:

BR:

Examples: 20010515

Field Name: DOWNGRADE DATE

Tag: DND

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 8, 0

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals): 8, 0

Field Definition: The date the CLASSIFICATION (CLA) of the frequency assignment will be downgraded from SECRET to CONFIDENTIAL.

Rules for Submission:

FAS:

1. Required when SECRET data is to be downgraded IAW instructions contained in a classification guide, other documentation, or as directed by the classification authority. When this is filled an entry is required in DOWNGRADE LEVEL (DNL).
2. Format:
 - a. The first four characters contain a year.
 - b. Characters five and six contain a month.
 - c. Characters seven and eight contain a day.
3. Ensure that this data element contains a valid date.

SPS:

SSG:

BR:

Examples: 20100630

Associated Data Elements

DND - DOWNGRADE DATE

DNL - DOWNGRADE LEVEL

Field Name: DOWNGRADE LEVEL

Tag: DNL

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 1, 0

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals): 1,0

Field Definition: The new CLASSIFICATION (CLA) of the frequency assignment after the record is downgraded on the date indicated in DOWNGRADE DATE (DND).

Rules for Submission:

FAS: Required when the data field DOWNGRADE DATE (DND) is filled. Enter the letter **C** to indicate the classification level of CONFIDENTIAL.

SPS:

SSG:

BR:

Examples: C

Associated Data Elements

DND - DOWNGRADE DATE

DNL - DOWNGRADE LEVEL

Field Name: INFORMATION ON OLDER AUTHORIZATIONS

Tag: DOC

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 35, 0

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: AUTHORIZATION NUMBER (AUS), AUTHORIZATION DATE (AUD), and SERIAL NUMBER (SER) information about a frequency authorization replaced by the new authorization.

Rules for Submission:

FAS:

1. This field is optional.
2. Enter the AUTHORIZATION NUMBER (AUS), the AUTHORIZATION DATE (AUD), and the SERIAL NUMBER (SER), separated by commas.
3. The AUTHORIZATION DATE and SERIAL NUMBER are optional.

SPS:

SSG:

BR:

Examples: I1983030754,20010515,I 19831215
I1983030754,I 19831215
I1983030754

Associated Data Elements

DOC - INFORMATION ON OLDER AUTHORIZATIONS

SEX - SERIAL REPLACED EXPIRATION DATE

SRS - SERIAL REPLACED

Field Name: DATE OF RECEIPT

Tag: DRI

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 8,0

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals): 8,0

Field Definition: The date the submitting authority recieved a frequency application.

Program generated field.

Rules for Submission:

FAS:

SPS:

SSG:

BR:

Examples: 20000101

Associated Data Elements:

Field Name: DATE RESPONSE REQUIRED

Tag: DRR

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 8,0

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals): 8,0

Field Definition: The date by which either the action requested on a frequency application or authorization has to be approved or disapproved to allow for timely notifications to users.

Rules for Submission:

FAS: Optional.

Format:

1. The first four characters contain a year.
2. Characters five and six contain a month
3. Characters seven and eight contain a day.
4. This data element must contain a valid date.

SPS:

SSG:

BR:

Examples: 20000101

Associated Data Elements:

Field Name: DATA SOURCE CODE

Tag: DSC

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 4,0

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals): 4,0

Field Definition: The code which identifies the source or organization from which the frequency authorization was received (taken from the following table):

Program generated field.

FMSC	- FMSC/MRFL data from NATO
CAN	- Industry Canada
FCC	- Federal Communications Commission
FRRS	- Frequency Resource Record System
NTIA	- National Telecommunications and Information Administration Government Master File
ITU	- International Telecommunication Union
RA	- RadioAstronomy data from the National Research Council

Rules for Submission:

FAS:

SPS:

SSG:

BR:

Examples: FMSC

Associated Data Elements:

Field Name: DATE OF ENTRY

Tag: DTE

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 8,0

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals): 8,0

Field Definition: The date the frequency application or authorization is initially entered into the submitting agency's database.

Program generated field.

Rules for Submission:

FAS:

SPS:

SSG:

BR:

Examples: 20000101

Associated Data Elements:

RQD - REQUIRED DATE FOR OPERATION

Field Name: OCCUPIED BANDWIDTH

Tag: E12

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 15, 6

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: The width of a frequency band such that, below the lower and above the upper frequency limits, the mean powers emitted are each equal to a specified percentage B/2 of the total mean power of a given emission. Unless otherwise specified in the CCIR for the appropriate class of emission, the value of B/2 should be taken as 0.5%. (RR)

Applicant and/or program generated field

Rules for Submission:

FAS:

SPS: Enter the occupied bandwidth.

SSG:

BR:

Examples: 180.

Field Name: NECESSARY BANDWIDTH

Tag: E13

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 15, 6

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: For a given class of emission, the width of the frequency band which is just sufficient to ensure the transmission of information at the rate and with the quality required under specified conditions. (RR)

Applicant and/or program generated field.

Rules for Submission:

FAS:

SPS: Enter the necessary bandwidth.

SSG:

BR:

Examples: 160

Field Name: FIRST SYMBOL EMISSION CLASSIFICATION

Tag: E14

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 1, 0

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: Designates the type of modulation of the main carrier.

Symbol	Type of Emission
--------	------------------

UNMODULATED

N . . . Emission of an unmodulated carrier.

AMPLITUDE-MODULATED

Emission in which the main carrier is amplitude-modulated (including cases where sub-carriers are angle-modulated):

A . . . Double-sideband

B . . . Independent sidebands

C . . . Vestigial sideband

H . . . Single-sideband, full carrier

J . . . Single-sideband, suppressed carrier

R . . . Single-sideband, reduced or variable level carrier

Symbol	Type of Emission
--------	------------------

ANGLE-MODULATED

Emission in which the main carrier is angle-modulated:

F . . . Frequency modulation

G . . . Phase modulation

AMPLITUDE-MODULATED AND ANGLE-MODULATED

D . . . Emission in which the main carrier is amplitude-modulated and angle-modulated either simultaneously or in a preestablished sequence.

PULSE

Emission of pulses:

(Emissions, where the main carrier is directly modulated by a signal which has been coded into quantized form (e.g., pulse code modulation), shall be designated as either an emission in which the main carrier is amplitude-modulated, or an emission in which the main carrier is angle-modulated).

P . . . Sequence of unmodulated pulses.

A sequence of pulses:

K . . . Modulated in amplitude

L . . . Modulated in width or duration

M . . . Modulated in position or phase

Q . . . Carrier is angle-modulated during the period of the pulse

V . . . A combination of the foregoing or produced by other means

COMBINATION

W . . . Cases not covered above, in which an emission consists of the main carrier modulated, either simultaneously

or in a combination of two or more of the following modes: amplitude, angle, pulse.
X¹ . . Cases not otherwise covered.

¹A full explanation for the selection of the letter X shall be provided in the Supplementary Details (SUP) unless the application is for a non-directional beacon in the bands 190-435 and 510-535 kHz.

Rules for Submission:

FAS:

SPS: Enter appropriate symbol from the table.

SSG:

BR:

Examples: F

Associated Data Elements

E85 - EMISSION DESIGNATOR NECESSARY BANDWIDTH

E14 - FIRST SYMBOL EMISSION CLASSIFICATION

E15 - SECOND SYMBOL EMISSION CLASSIFICATION

E16 - THIRD SYMBOL EMISSION CLASSIFICATION

E17 - FOURTH SYMBOL EMISSION CLASSIFICATION

E18 - FIFTH SYMBOL EMISSION CLASSIFICATION

EMS - EMISSION DESIGNATOR

Field Name: SECOND SYMBOL EMISSION CLASSIFICATION

Tag: E15

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 1, 0

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: Designates the nature of the signal(s) modulating the main carrier.

Symbol	Type of Emission
0	. . . No modulating signal.
1	. . . A single channel* containing quantized or digital signals without the use of a modulating subcarrier. (This excludes time-division multiplex.)
2	. . . A single channel* containing a quantized or a digital signal with the use of modulating subcarrier.
3	. . . A single channel* containing an analogue signal.
7	. . . Two or more channels* containing quantized or digital signals.
8	. . . Two or more channels* containing analogue signals.
9	. . . A composite system with one or more channels* containing quantized or digital signals, <i>together with</i> one or more channels containing analogue signals.
X ¹	. . Cases not otherwise covered.

*In this context, the word “Channel(s)” refers to the radio frequency (RF) channel.

¹A full explanation for the selection of the letter X shall be provided in the Supplementary Details (SUP) unless the application is for a non-directional beacon in the bands 190-435 and 510-535 kHz.

Rules for Submission:

FAS:

SPS: Enter appropriate symbol from the table.

SSG:

BR:

Examples: 3

Associated Data Elements

E85 - EMISSION DESIGNATOR NECESSARY BANDWIDTH

E14 - FIRST SYMBOL EMISSION CLASSIFICATION

E15 - SECOND SYMBOL EMISSION CLASSIFICATION

E16 - THIRD SYMBOL EMISSION CLASSIFICATION

E17 - FOURTH SYMBOL EMISSION CLASSIFICATION

E18 - FIFTH SYMBOL EMISSION CLASSIFICATION

EMS - EMISSION DESIGNATOR

Field Name: THIRD SYMBOL EMISSION CLASSIFICATION

Tag: E16

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 1, 0

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: Designates the type of information transmitted.

Symbol	Type of Emission
N . . .	No information transmitted.
A . . .	Telegraphy--for aural reception.
B . . .	Telegraphy--for automatic reception.
C . . .	Facsimile.
D . . .	Data transmission, telemetry, telecommand;(the symbol D indicates that data, telemetry, or telecommand information is being transmitted individually <i>or</i> , that any combination of the three are being transmitted <i>simultaneously</i> . If any combination <i>is</i> being transmitted <i>simultaneously</i> , one of the multichannel symbols, 7, 8, or 9, <i>must</i> be used for the second symbol.)
E . . .	Telephony (including sound broadcasting).
F . . .	Television (video).
W . . .	Combination of the above. (Use <i>only</i> for multi-channel systems having the <i>capability</i> of transmitting all information <i>simultaneously</i>).
X ¹ . .	Cases not otherwise covered.

1A full explanation for the selection of the letter X shall be provided in the Supplementary Details (SUP) unless the application is for a non-directional beacon in the bands 190-435 and 510-535 kHz.

Rules for Submission:

FAS:

SPS: Enter appropriate symbol from the table.

SSG:

BR:

Examples: E

Associated Data Elements

E85 - EMISSION DESIGNATOR NECESSARY BANDWIDTH

E14 - FIRST SYMBOL EMISSION CLASSIFICATION

E15 - SECOND SYMBOL EMISSION CLASSIFICATION

E16 - THIRD SYMBOL EMISSION CLASSIFICATION

E17 - FOURTH SYMBOL EMISSION CLASSIFICATION

E18 - FIFTH SYMBOL EMISSION CLASSIFICATION

EMS - EMISSION DESIGNATOR

Field Name: FOURTH SYMBOL EMISSION CLASSIFICATION

Tag: E17

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 1, 0

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: Designates the details of the signal.

Symbol	Type of Emission.
A . . .	Two-condition code with elements of differing numbers and/or durations.
B . . .	Two-condition code with elements of the same number and duration without error-correction.
C . . .	Two-condition code with elements of the same number and duration with error-correction.
D . . .	Four-condition code in which each condition represents a signal element (of one or more bits).
E . . .	Multi-condition code in which each condition represents a signal element (of one or more bits).
F . . .	Multi-condition code in which each condition or combination of conditions represents a character.
G . . .	Sound of broadcasting quality (monophonic).
H . . .	Sound of broadcasting quality (stereophonic or quadraphonic).

Symbol	Type of Emission
J . . .	Sound of commercial quality (excluding categories defined for symbols K and L below).
K . . .	Sound of commercial quality with the use of frequency inversion or band-splitting.
L . . .	Sound of commercial quality with separate frequency-modulated signals to control the level of demodulated signal.
M . . .	Monochrome.
N . . .	Color.
W . . .	Combination of the above.
X . . .	Cases not otherwise covered.

Rules for Submission:

FAS:

SPS: Enter appropriate symbol from the table.

SSG:

BR:

Examples: J

Associated Data Elements

E85 - EMISSION DESIGNATOR NECESSARY BANDWIDTH
E14 - FIRST SYMBOL EMISSION CLASSIFICATION
E15 - SECOND SYMBOL EMISSION CLASSIFICATION
E16 - THIRD SYMBOL EMISSION CLASSIFICATION
E17 - FOURTH SYMBOL EMISSION CLASSIFICATION
E18 - FIFTH SYMBOL EMISSION CLASSIFICATION
EMS - EMISSION DESIGNATOR

Field Name: FIFTH SYMBOL EMISSION CLASSIFICATION

Tag: E18

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 1, 0

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: Designates the nature of multiplexing.

Symbol	Type of Emission
N . . .	None.
C . . .	Code-division multiplex (This includes band-width expansion techniques.)
F . . .	Frequency-division multiplex.
T . . .	Time-division multiplex.
W . . .	Combination of frequency-division multiplex and time-division multiplex.
X . . .	Other types of multiplexing.

Rules for Submission:

FAS:

SPS: Enter appropriate symbol from the table.

SSG:

BR:

Examples: N

Associated Data Elements

E85 - EMISSION DESIGNATOR NECESSARY BANDWIDTH

E14 - FIRST SYMBOL EMISSION CLASSIFICATION

E15 - SECOND SYMBOL EMISSION CLASSIFICATION

E16 - THIRD SYMBOL EMISSION CLASSIFICATION

E17 - FOURTH SYMBOL EMISSION CLASSIFICATION

E18 - FIFTH SYMBOL EMISSION CLASSIFICATION

EMS - EMISSION DESIGNATOR

Field Name: EMISSION POWER LEVEL

Tag: E19

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 15, 6

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: The authorized transmitted output power supplied to the antenna transmission line.

Rules for Submission:

FAS:

1. Enter the authorized transmitted power of an emission.
2. Enter paired with EMISSION POWER CODE (E20)

SPS:

SSG:

BR:

Examples: 34

Associated Data Elements:

E19 - EMISSION POWER LEVEL

E20 - EMISSION POWER CODE

E25 - INDEX EMISSION POWER LEVEL

Field Name: EMISSION POWER CODE

Tag: E20

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 1, 0

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: The indicator of the emission power type selected from the following table.

M - mean power
C - carrier power
P - peak envelope power

Rules for Submission:

FAS:

1. Enter the code that identifies the appropriate power type of the transmitter.
 - a) mean power -The average power supplied to the antenna transmission line by a transmitter during an interval of time sufficiently long compared with the lowest frequency encountered in the modulation taken under normal operating conditions. (RR)
 - b) carrier power -The average power supplied to the antenna transmission line by a transmitter during one radio-frequency cycle taken under the condition of no modulation. (RR)
 - c) peak envelope power - The average power supplied to the antenna transmission line by a transmitter during one radio-frequency cycle at the crest of the modulation envelope, taken under normal operating conditions. (RR)
2. Enter paired with EMISSION POWER LEVEL (E19)

SPS:

SSG:

BR:

Examples: M

Associated Data Elements:

E19 - EMISSION POWER LEVEL
E20 - EMISSION POWER CODE
E25 - INDEX EMISSION POWER LEVEL

Field Name: AUTHORIZED EQUIVALENT EFFECTIVE ISOTROPICALLY RADIATED POWER (EIRP)

Tag: E21

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 7, 2

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: The product of the power supplied to the antenna and the antenna gain in the direction of the main beam relative to an isotropic antenna.

Rules for Submission:

FAS: This is an optional field: when submitting, enter the power in dBW.

SPS:

SSG:

BR:

Examples: 30.4

Associated Data Elements

A39 - ANTENNA SYSTEM LOSSES

T23 - NOMINAL EQUIVALENT ISOTROPICALLY RADIATED POWER (EIRP)

T24 - NOMINAL EFFECTIVE RADIATED POWER (ERP)

E21 - AUTHORIZED EQUIVALENT EFFECTIVE ISOTROPICALLY RADIATED POWER (EIRP)

E22 - AUTHORIZED EFFECTIVE RADIATED POWER (ERP)

Field Name: AUTHORIZED EFFECTIVE RADIATED POWER (ERP)

Tag: E22

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 7, 2

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: The product of the power supplied to the antenna and its main beam gain relative to a half-wave dipole.

Rules for Submission:

FAS: This is an optional field: when submitting, enter the power in dBW.

SPS:

SSG:

BR:

Examples: 28.25

Associated Data Elements

A39 - ANTENNA SYSTEM LOSSES

T23 - NOMINAL EQUIVALENT ISOTROPICALLY RADIATED POWER (EIRP)

T24 - NOMINAL EFFECTIVE RADIATED POWER (ERP)

E21 - AUTHORIZED EQUIVALENT EFFECTIVE ISOTROPICALLY RADIATED POWER (EIRP)

E22 - AUTHORIZED EFFECTIVE RADIATED POWER (ERP)

Field Name: EMISSION DIGITIZED SPECTRUM CODE

Tag: E23

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 8, 0

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: A codeword to select a digitized emission spectrum file from a menu.

Rules for Submission:

FAS:

SPS:

SSG:

BR:

Examples:

Associated Data Elements

E23 - EMISSION DIGITIZED SPECTRUM CODE

E24 - EMISSION DIGITIZED SPECTRUM FILE

Field Name: EMISSION DIGITIZED SPECTRUM FILE

Tag: E24

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 10000, 0

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: A digitized plot file representing an emission spectrum to be added to the menu.

Rules for Submission:

FAS:

SPS:

SSG:

BR:

Examples:

Associated Data Elements

E23 - EMISSION DIGITIZED SPECTRUM CODE

E24 - EMISSION DIGITIZED SPECTRUM FILE

Field Name: INDEX EMISSION POWER LEVEL

Tag: E25

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 12,0

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: An index field that identifies the number of occurrence of power levels.

Program Generated field.

Rules for Submission:

FAS:

SPS:

SSG:

BR:

Examples: 34

Associated Data Elements

E19 - EMISSION POWER LEVEL

E20 - EMISSION POWER CODE

E25 - INDEX EMISSION POWER LEVEL

Field Name: DIGITAL MODULATION TYPE CODE

Tag: E30

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 2, 0

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: The code that indicates the type of digital modulation taken from the following table:

- 01 - ASK- Amplitude Shift Keying, On-Off Amplitude Keying
- 02 - FSK- Frequency Shift Keying
- 03 - MSK- Minimum Shift Keying
- 04 - PSK- Phase Shift Keying
- 05 - QAM- Quadrature Amplitude Modulation
- 06 - QPRS- Quadrature Partial Response Signaling
- 07 - TFM- Tuned Frequency Modulation
- 08 - OTH- Other

Rules for Submission:

FAS:

SPS: When digital modulation is employed, enter the appropriate 2-digit code from the above list.

SSG:

BR:

Examples: 01

Associated Data Elements:

E30 - DIGITAL MODULATION TYPE CODE

E31 - TRANSMISSION BIT RATE

E32 - NUMBER OF DIGITAL STATES

E33 - DIGITAL PULSE FORMAT CODE

E34 - MANCHESTER CARRIER SUPPRESSION

E35 - ERROR CONTROL CODING GAIN

Field Name: TRANSMISSION BIT RATE

Tag: E31

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 15, 6

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: The transmitted bit rate when digital modulation is employed.

Rules for Submission:

FAS:

SPS: Enter the transmitted bit rate when digital modulation is employed.

SSG:

BR:

Examples: 9600

Associated Data Elements:

E30 - DIGITAL MODULATION TYPE CODE

E31 - TRANSMISSION BIT RATE

E32 - NUMBER OF DIGITAL STATES

E33 - DIGITAL PULSE FORMAT CODE

E34 - MANCHESTER CARRIER SUPPRESSION

E35 - ERROR CONTROL CODING GAIN

Field Name: NUMBER OF DIGITAL STATES

Tag: E32

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 5, 0

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: The number of digital states when digital modulation is employed.

Rules for Submission:

FAS:

SPS: Enter the number of digital states when digital modulation is employed, e.g., 4 for 4 PSK, 64 for 64 QAM.

SSG:

BR:

Examples: 4

Associated Data Elements:

E30 - DIGITAL MODULATION TYPE CODE

E31 - TRANSMISSION BIT RATE

E32 - NUMBER OF DIGITAL STATES

E33 - DIGITAL PULSE FORMAT CODE

E34 - MANCHESTER CARRIER SUPPRESSION

E35 - ERROR CONTROL CODING GAIN

Field Name: DIGITAL PULSE FORMAT CODE

Tag: E33

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 1, 0

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: The code that indicates the pulse format used to represent binary digits by pulses when digital modulation is employed, taken from the following table:

- A - Return to Zero (RZ)
- B - Non-Return to Zero (NRZ)
- C - Split Phase (Manchester)
- D - other

Rules for Submission:

FAS:

SPS: Enter the code that indicates the pulse format used to represent binary digits by pulses when digital modulation is employed, taken from the above table.

SSG:

BR:

Examples: A

Associated Data Elements:

- E30 - DIGITAL MODULATION TYPE CODE
- E31 - TRANSMISSION BIT RATE
- E32 - NUMBER OF DIGITAL STATES
- E33 - DIGITAL PULSE FORMAT CODE
- E34 - MANCHESTER CARRIER SUPPRESSION
- E35 - ERROR CONTROL CODING GAIN

Field Name: MANCHESTER CARRIER SUPPRESSION

Tag: E34

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 5, 1

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: The carrier suppression in dB down from the total signal power when Manchester coding (split phase format) is employed.

Rules for Submission:

FAS:

SPS: Enter the carrier suppression in dB down from the total signal power when Manchester coding (split phase format) is employed.

SSG:

BR:

Examples: 40

Associated Data Elements:

E30 - DIGITAL MODULATION TYPE INDICATOR

E31 - TRANSMISSION BIT RATE

E32 - NUMBER OF DIGITAL STATES

E33 - DIGITAL PULSE FORMAT CODE

E34 - MANCHESTER CARRIER SUPPRESSION

E35 - ERROR CONTROL CODING GAIN

Field Name: ERROR CONTROL CODING GAIN

Tag: E35

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 4, 1

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: The error-control coding gain in dB when error-control coding (e.g., block or convolutional coding) is used for error detection or correction purposes in digital modulation.

Rules for Submission:

FAS:

SPS: Enter the error-control coding gain in dB when error-control coding (e.g., block or convolutional coding) is used for error detection or correction purposes in digital modulation.

SSG:

BR:

Examples: 30

Associated Data Elements:

E30 - DIGITAL MODULATION TYPE INDICATOR

E31 - TRANSMISSION BIT RATE

E32 - NUMBER OF DIGITAL STATES

E33 - DIGITAL PULSE FORMAT CODE

E34 - MANCHESTER CARRIER SUPPRESSION

E35 - ERROR CONTROL CODING GAIN

Field Name: SPREAD SPECTRUM TYPE CODE

Tag: E36

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 1,0

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: The spread spectrum system type code taken from the following table:

- 1 - direct sequence
- 2 - frequency hopped
- 3 - time hopped
- 4 - hybrid (direct sequence and frequency hopped)
- 5 - hybrid (direct sequence and time hopped)
- 6 - hybrid (frequency and time hopped)
- 7 - other

Rules for Submission:

FAS:

SPS: Enter the spread spectrum system type code from the foregoing table.

SSG:

BR:

Examples: 1

Field Name: SPREAD SPECTRUM PROCESSING GAIN

Tag: E37

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 5, 2

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: Processing gain for the spread spectrum signals.

Rules for Submission:

FAS:

SPS: Enter the processing gain in dB for the spread spectrum signals.

SSG:

BR:

Examples: 30

Field Name: PSEUDORANDOM CODE RATE

Tag: E38

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 15, 6

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: The pseudorandom code rate per second transmitted in a direct sequence spread spectrum signal.

Rules for Submission:

FAS:

SPS: Enter the pseudorandom code rate per second transmitted in a direct sequence spread spectrum signal.

SSG:

BR:

Examples: 30000000

Associated Data Elements:

E38 - PSEUDORANDOM CODE RATE

E39 - INFORMATION DATA RATE

E40 - PSEUDORANDOM CODE REPETITION PERIOD

Field Name: INFORMATION DATA RATE

Tag: E39

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 15, 6

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: Information data rate in spread spectrum signals.

Rules for Submission:

FAS:

SPS: Enter the information data rate in spread spectrum signals.

SSG:

BR:

Examples: 16000

Associated Data Elements:

E38 - PSEUDORANDOM CODE RATE

E39 - INFORMATION DATA RATE

E40 - PSEUDORANDOM CODE REPETITION PERIOD

Field Name: PSEUDORANDOM CODE REPETITION PERIOD

Tag: E40

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 15, 6

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: The length of time of the pseudorandom code repetition period.

Rules for Submission:

FAS:

SPS: Enter the length of time of the pseudorandom code repetition period.

SSG:

BR:

Examples: 30

Associated Data Elements:

E38 - PSEUDORANDOM CODE RATE

E39 - INFORMATION DATA RATE

E40 - PSEUDORANDOM CODE REPETITION PERIOD

Field Name: NUMBER OF FREQUENCIES IN THE HOP SET

Tag: E42

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 4, 0

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: The number of frequencies contained in the hop set.

Rules for Submission:

FAS:

SPS: Enter the number of frequencies contained in the hop set.

SSG:

BR:

Examples: 30

Associated Data Elements:

E42 - NUMBER OF FREQUENCIES IN THE HOP SET

E43 - LOWEST FREQUENCY IN THE HOP SET

E44 - HIGHEST FREQUENCY IN THE HOP SET

E45 - FREQUENCY HOP RATE

E46 - FREQUENCY HOP DWELL TIME

E47 - FREQUENCY PULSES PER DWELL

E86 - FREQUENCY BLOCKING INDICATOR

Field Name: LOWEST FREQUENCY IN THE HOP SET

Tag: E43

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 15, 6

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: The lowest frequency in the hop set for frequency-hopped signals.

Rules for Submission:

FAS:

SPS: Enter the lowest frequency in the hop set for frequency-hopped signals.

SSG:

BR:

Examples:

Associated Data Elements:

E42 - NUMBER OF FREQUENCIES IN THE HOP SET

E43 - LOWEST FREQUENCY IN THE HOP SET

E44 - HIGHEST FREQUENCY IN THE HOP SET

E45 - FREQUENCY HOP RATE

E46 - FREQUENCY HOP DWELL TIME

E47 - FREQUENCY PULSES PER DWELL

E86 - FREQUENCY BLOCKING INDICATOR

Field Name: HIGHEST FREQUENCY IN THE HOP SET

Tag: E44

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 15, 6

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: The highest frequency in the hop set for frequency-hopped signals.

Rules for Submission:

FAS:

SPS: Enter the highest frequency in the hop set for frequency-hopped signals.

SSG:

BR:

Examples: 53.125

Associated Data Elements:

E42 - NUMBER OF FREQUENCIES IN THE HOP SET

E43 - LOWEST FREQUENCY IN THE HOP SET

E44 - HIGHEST FREQUENCY IN THE HOP SET

E45 - FREQUENCY HOP RATE

E46 - FREQUENCY HOP DWELL TIME

E47 - FREQUENCY PULSES PER DWELL

E86 - FREQUENCY BLOCKING INDICATOR

Field Name: FREQUENCY HOP RATE

Tag: E45

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 6, 0

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: The hop rate that the system changes frequencies in a frequency-hopped signal.

Rules for Submission:

FAS:

SPS: Enter the hop rate that the system changes frequencies in a frequency-hopped signal.

SSG:

BR:

Examples: 4800

Associated Data Elements:

E42 - NUMBER OF FREQUENCIES IN THE HOP SET

E43 - LOWEST FREQUENCY IN THE HOP SET

E44 - HIGHEST FREQUENCY IN THE HOP SET

E45 - FREQUENCY HOP RATE

E46 - FREQUENCY HOP DWELL TIME

E47 - FREQUENCY PULSES PER DWELL

E86 - FREQUENCY BLOCKING INDICATOR

Field Name: FREQUENCY HOP DWELL TIME

Tag: E46

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 15, 6

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: The time a frequency-hopped signal stays on one frequency.

Rules for Submission:

FAS:

SPS: Enter the time a frequency-hopped signal stays on one frequency.

SSG:

BR:

Examples: 25

Associated Data Elements:

E42 - NUMBER OF FREQUENCIES IN THE HOP SET

E43 - LOWEST FREQUENCY IN THE HOP SET

E44 - HIGHEST FREQUENCY IN THE HOP SET

E45 - FREQUENCY HOP RATE

E46 - FREQUENCY HOP DWELL TIME

E47 - FREQUENCY PULSES PER DWELL

E86 - FREQUENCY BLOCKING INDICATOR

Field Name: NUMBER OF PULSES PER DWELL

Tag: E47

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 12, 0

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: The number of pulses transmitted during each dwell time on a frequency in a frequency-hopped signal.

Rules for Submission:

FAS:

SPS: Enter the number of pulses transmitted during each dwell time on a frequency in a frequency-hopped signal.

SSG:

BR:

Examples: 1

Associated Data Elements:

E42 - NUMBER OF FREQUENCIES IN THE HOP SET
E43 - LOWEST FREQUENCY IN THE HOP SET
E44 - HIGHEST FREQUENCY IN THE HOP SET
E45 - FREQUENCY HOP RATE
E46 - FREQUENCY HOP DWELL TIME
E47 - FREQUENCY PULSES PER DWELL
E86 - FREQUENCY BLOCKING INDICATOR

Field Name: NUMBER OF TIME HOP SLOTS

Tag: E48

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 5, 0

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: The number of time slots in a time-hopped system.

Rules for Submission:

FAS:

SPS:

SSG:

BR:

Examples:

Field Name: HIGHEST MODULATING FREQUENCY

Tag: E50

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 15, 6

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: The highest frequency in the baseband modulating signal when analog modulation is employed.

Rules for Submission:

FAS:

SPS: Enter the highest frequency in the baseband modulating signal when analog modulation is employed.

SSG:

BR:

Examples: 4000

Associated Data Elements:

E50 - HIGHEST MODULATING FREQUENCY

E51 - LOWEST MODULATING FREQUENCY

E61 - AMPLITUDE MODULATION INDEX

E62 - CARRIER SUPPRESSION FACTOR

Field Name: LOWEST MODULATING FREQUENCY

Tag: E51

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 15, 6

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: The lowest frequency in the baseband modulating signal when analog modulation is employed.

Rules for Submission:

FAS:

SPS: Enter the lowest frequency in the baseband modulating signal when analog modulation is employed.

SSG:

BR:

Examples: 250

Associated Data Elements:

E50 - HIGHEST MODULATING FREQUENCY

E51 - LOWEST MODULATING FREQUENCY

E61 - AMPLITUDE MODULATION INDEX

E62 - CARRIER SUPPRESSION FACTOR

Field Name: NUMBER OF BASEBAND CHANNELS

Tag: E52

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 5, 0

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: The number of baseband channels forming a frequency-division multiplex (FDM) baseband that is applied as analog modulation.

Rules for Submission:

FAS:

SPS: Enter the number of baseband channels forming a frequency-division multiplex (FDM) baseband that is applied as analog modulation.

SSG:

BR:

Examples: 16

Field Name: PEAK FREQUENCY DEVIATION

Tag: E53

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 15, 6

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: The peak frequency deviation when analog frequency modulation is employed.

Rules for Submission:

FAS:

SPS: Enter the peak frequency deviation when analog frequency modulation is employed.

SSG:

BR:

Examples: 50

Field Name: PEAK MODULATION INDEX

Tag: E54

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 5, 0

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: The peak modulation index (deviation ratio) when using analog frequency or phase modulation.

Rules for Submission:

FAS:

SPS: Enter the peak modulation index (deviation ratio) when using analog frequency or phase modulation.

SSG:

BR:

Examples: 2

Field Name: RMS FREQUENCY DEVIATION

Tag: E55

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 15, 6

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: The root-mean-square (RMS) frequency deviation when frequency modulation (FM) is employed and the baseband consists of frequency-division multiplexed (FDM) channels or multiple subcarrier signals.

Rules for Submission:

FAS:

SPS: Enter the RMS frequency deviation when frequency modulation (FM) is employed and the baseband consists of frequency-division multiplexed (FDM) channels or multiple subcarrier signals.

SSG:

BR:

Examples: 3

Field Name: RMS FREQUENCY DEVIATION CODE

Tag: E56

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 1, 0

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: Code that indicates the root-mean-square (RMS) frequency deviation taken from the following table:

- 1 - RMS multichannel deviation
- 2 - RMS deviation per channel

Rules for Submission:

FAS:

SPS: Enter the appropriate code from the foregoing table that indicates the RMS frequency deviation.

SSG:

BR:

Examples: 1

Field Name: RMS MODULATION INDEX

Tag: E57

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 5, 0

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: The root-mean-square (RMS) modulation index (deviation ratio) when analog frequency modulation (FM) or phase modulation (PM) is employed and the baseband consists of frequency-division multiplexed channels or multiple subcarrier signals.

Rules for Submission:

FAS:

SPS: Enter the RMS modulation index (deviation ratio) when analog frequency modulation (FM) or phase modulation (PM) is employed and the baseband consists of frequency-division multiplexed channels or multiple subcarrier signals.

SSG:

BR:

Examples: 2

Field Name: COMPANDING INDICATOR

Tag: E58

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 1, 0

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: Indicator if speech companding is employed in baseband signal consisting of one or more audio channels taken from the following table:

Y - Speech companding is employed.
N - Speech companding is not employed.

Rules for Submission:

FAS:

SPS: Enter the appropriate indicator if speech companding is employed in baseband signal consisting of one or more audio channels taken from the foregoing table.

SSG:

BR:

Examples: Y

Field Name: PREEMPHASIS INDICATOR

Tag: E59

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 1, 0

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: The indicator if preemphasis and deemphasis are used when analog frequency modulation (FM) is employed taken from the following table:

Y - Preemphasis is employed
N - Preemphasis is not employed

Rules for Submission:

FAS:

SPS: Enter the appropriate indicator if preemphasis and deemphasis are used when analog frequency modulation (FM) is employed taken from the foregoing table.

SSG:

BR:

Examples: Y

Field Name: CARRIER DISPERSAL BANDWIDTH

Tag: E60

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 15, 6

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: The carrier dispersal bandwidth employed in analog frequency modulation when transmitting a multichannel telephony baseband or a television signal.

Rules for Submission:

FAS:

SPS:

SSG:

BR:

Examples:

Field Name: AMPLITUDE MODULATION INDEX

Tag: E61

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 5, 2

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: The modulation index (percentage) when analog double-sideband amplitude modulation (DSB/AM) is employed.

Rules for Submission:

FAS:

SPS: Enter the modulation index (percentage) when analog double-sideband amplitude modulation (DSB/AM) is employed.

SSG:

BR:

Examples: 50

Associated Data Elements:

E50 - HIGHEST MODULATING FREQUENCY

E51 - LOWEST MODULATING FREQUENCY

E61 - AMPLITUDE MODULATION INDEX

E62 - CARRIER SUPPRESSION FACTOR

Field Name: CARRIER SUPPRESSION FACTOR

Tag: E62

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 6, 2

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: The carrier (or subcarrier) attenuation in dB relative to the total modulated signal power when analog amplitude modulation (DSB/AM, SSB/AM, VSB/AM) is employed.

Rules for Submission:

FAS:

SPS: Enter the carrier or subcarrier attenuation in dB relative to the total modulated signal power when analog amplitude modulation (DSB/AM, SSB/AM, VSB/AM) is employed.

SSG:

BR:

Examples: 80

Associated Data Elements:

E50 - HIGHEST MODULATING FREQUENCY

E51 - LOWEST MODULATING FREQUENCY

E61 - AMPLITUDE MODULATION INDEX

E62 - CARRIER SUPPRESSION FACTOR

Field Name: PULSE REPETITION RATE

Tag: E70

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 8, 2

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: The number of pulses per second transmitted.

Rules for Submission:

FAS:

SPS: Enter the number of pulses per second transmitted.

SSG:

BR:

Examples: 1000

Field Name: PULSE RISE TIME

Tag: E71

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 15, 6

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: The time required for the leading edge of the pulse to rise from 10% of its peak amplitude value (voltage) to 90% of its peak amplitude value.

Rules for Submission:

FAS:

SPS: Enter the time required for the leading edge of the pulse to rise from 10% of its peak amplitude value (voltage) to 90% of its peak amplitude value.

SSG:

BR:

Examples: 6

Field Name: PULSE FALL TIME

Tag: E72

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 15, 6

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: The time required for the trailing edge of the pulse to fall from 90% of its peak amplitude value (voltage) to 10% of its peak amplitude value.

Rules for Submission:

FAS:

SPS: Enter the time required for the trailing edge of the pulse to fall from 90% of its peak amplitude value (voltage) to 10% of its peak amplitude value.

SSG:

BR:

Examples: 6

Field Name: PULSE WIDTH

Tag: E73

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 15, 6

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: The time between the 50% amplitude points of the pulse.

Rules for Submission:

FAS:

SPS: Enter the time between the 50% amplitude points of the pulse.

SSG:

BR:

Examples: 6

Field Name: PULSE DUTY CYCLE

Tag: E74

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 2, 0

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: The ratio of the pulse duration to the pulse period.

Rules for Submission:

FAS:

SPS: Enter as a percentage the ratio of the pulse duration to the pulse period..

SSG:

BR:

Examples: 50

Field Name: PULSE BURST RATE

Tag: E75

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 12, 0

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: The number of pulse bursts per second.

Rules for Submission:

FAS:

SPS: Enter the number of pulse bursts per second.

SSG:

BR:

Examples: 256

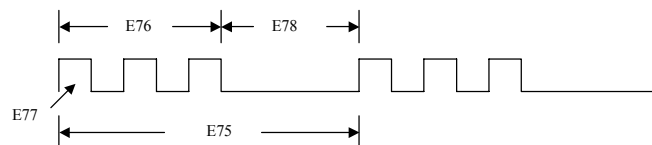
Associated Data Elements:

E75 - PULSE BURST RATE

E76 - PULSE BURST DURATION

E77 - NUMBER OF PULSES PER BURST

E78 - PULSE BURST OFF TIME



E77 = 3 in this diagram

Field Name: PULSE BURST DURATION

Tag: E76

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 15, 6

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: The duration of the pulse burst.

Rules for Submission:

FAS:

SPS: Enter the duration of the pulse burst.

SSG:

BR:

Examples: 128

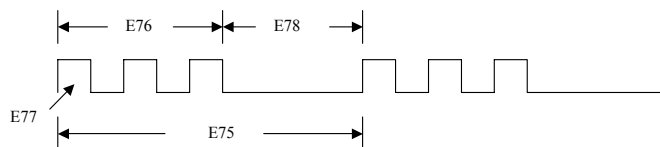
Associated Data Elements:

E75 - PULSE BURST RATE

E76 - PULSE BURST DURATION

E77 - NUMBER OF PULSES PER BURST

E78 - PULSE BURST DEAD TIME



E77 = 3 in this diagram

Field Name: NUMBER OF PULSES PER BURST

Tag: E77

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 12, 0

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: The number of pulses in a single pulse burst.

Rules for Submission:

FAS:

SPS: Enter the number of pulses in a single pulse burst.

SSG:

BR:

Examples: 256

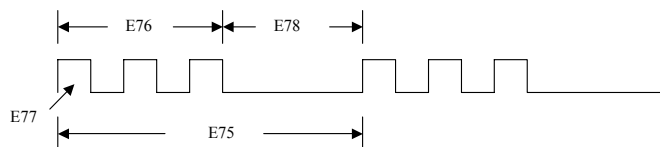
Associated Data Elements:

E75 - PULSE BURST RATE

E76 - PULSE BURST DURATION

E77 - NUMBER OF PULSES PER BURST

E78 - PULSE BURST DEAD TIME



E77 = 3 in this diagram

Field Name: PULSE BURST DEAD TIME

Tag: E78

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 15, 6

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: The amount of time between the end of one pulse burst and the start of the next pulse burst.

Rules for Submission:

FAS:

SPS: Enter the amount of time between the end of one pulse burst and the start of the next pulse burst.

SSG:

BR:

Examples: 512

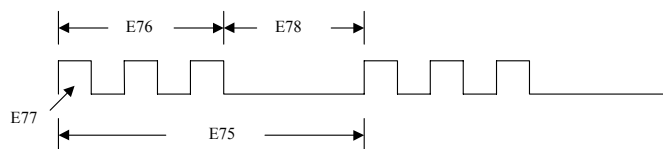
Associated Data Elements:

E75 - PULSE BURST RATE

E76 - PULSE BURST DURATION

E77 - NUMBER OF PULSES PER BURST

E78 - PULSE BURST DEAD TIME



Field Name: PULSE COMPRESSION RATIO

Tag: E79

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 5, 2

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: The ratio of the uncompressed pulse width to the compressed pulse width measured at the 50% amplitude points.

Rules for Submission:

FAS:

SPS: For FM pulse radar equipment, enter the ratio of the uncompressed pulse width to the compressed pulse width measured at the 50% amplitude points.

SSG:

BR:

Examples:

Associated Data Elements:

E79 - PULSE COMPRESSION RATIO

E80 - RADAR TYPE FORMAT CODE

E81 - RADAR PULSE COMPRESSION DEVIATION

E82 - NUMBER OF RADAR SUBPULSES

E83 - RADAR PROCESSING GAIN

Field Name: RADAR TYPE FORMAT CODE

Tag: E80

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 2, 0

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: The code that indicates the type of radar emission taken from the following table:

- 1 - Non-FM pulse radar
- 2 - FM pulse radar
- 3 - FM pulse radar with frequency hopping
- 4 - Non-FM pulse radar with frequency hopping
- 5 - CW radar
- 6 - FM CW radar
- 7 - Coded pulse radar
- 8 - Coded pulse with frequency hopping
- 9 - Other

Rules for Submission:

FAS:

SPS: For radar equipment, enter the code that indicates the type of radar emission taken from the foregoing table.

SSG:

BR:

Examples: 4

Associated Data Elements:

E79 - PULSE COMPRESSION RATIO

E80 - RADAR TYPE FORMAT CODE

E81 - RADAR PULSE COMPRESSION DEVIATION

E82 - NUMBER OF RADAR SUBPULSES

E83 - RADAR PROCESSING GAIN

Field Name: RADAR PULSE FREQUENCY DEVIATION

Tag: E81

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 15, 6

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: The total frequency shift during the pulse width (the chirp bandwidth).

Applicant and/or program generated field.

Rules for Submission:

FAS:

SPS: For FM pulse radars, enter the total frequency shift during the pulse width (the chirp bandwidth).

SSG:

BR:

Examples: 100 (units will be indicated using EL SID)

Associated Data Elements:

E79 - PULSE COMPRESSION RATIO

E80 - RADAR TYPE FORMAT

E81 - RADAR PULSE COMPRESSION DEVIATION

E82 - NUMBER OF RADAR SUBPULSES

E83 - RADAR PROCESSING GAIN

Field Name: NUMBER OF RADAR SUBPULSES

Tag: E82

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 5, 0

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: The total number of subpulses (chips) contained in a coded pulse.

Rules for Submission:

FAS:

SPS: For coded pulse radars, enter the total number of subpulses (chips) contained in a coded pulse.

SSG:

BR:

Examples: 128

Associated Data Elements:

E79 - PULSE COMPRESSION RATIO

E80 - RADAR TYPE FORMAT

E81 - RADAR PULSE COMPRESSION DEVIATION

E82 - NUMBER OF RADAR SUBPULSES

E83 - RADAR PROCESSING GAIN

Field Name: RADAR PROCESSING GAIN

Tag: E83

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 6, 2

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: The ratio of the post-processing signal-to-noise ratio to the received signal-to-noise ratio.

Rules for Submission:

FAS:

SPS: For radar equipment, enter the ratio of the post-processing signal-to-noise ratio to the received signal-to-noise ratio.

SSG:

BR:

Examples: 30

Associated Data Elements:

E79 - PULSE COMPRESSION RATIO

E80 - RADAR TYPE FORMAT

E81 - RADAR PULSE COMPRESSION DEVIATION

E82 - NUMBER OF RADAR SUBPULSES

E83 - RADAR PROCESSING GAIN

Field Name: EMISSION DESIGNATOR NECESSARY BANDWIDTH

Tag: E85

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 6, 0

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: The Display, optional Input/Output field for the necessary bandwidth.

Rules for Submission:

FAS: Enter a maximum of five numerals and one letter. The letter occupies the position of the decimal point and represents the unit of bandwidth as follows:

H for Hertz
K for Kilohertz
M for MegaHertz
G for GigaHertz

Fractional bandwidths may be expressed to a maximum of two decimal places following the letter. The first character of the *necessary bandwidth* shall always be greater than zero unless the necessary bandwidth is less than 1 Hertz in which case the first character shall be the letter H. Express the *necessary bandwidths* according to the following:

- (a) *Necessary bandwidths* between .01 and 999.99 Hz shall be expressed in Hertz using the letter H in lieu of the decimal; e.g., 15H is 15Hz of bandwidth; 15H01 is 15.01 Hz of bandwidth.
- (b) *Necessary bandwidths* between 1.00 and 999.99 kHz shall be expressed in kilohertz using the letter K in lieu of the decimal; e.g., 2K is 2 kHz of bandwidth; 2K85 is 2.85 kHz of bandwidth.
- (c) *Necessary bandwidths* between 1.00 and 999.99 MHz shall be expressed in MegaHertz using the letter M in lieu of the decimal; e.g., 6M is 6 MHz of bandwidth; 6M25 is 6.25 MHz of bandwidth.
- (d) *Necessary bandwidths* between 1.00 and 999.99GHz shall be expressed in GigaHertz using the letter G in lieu of the decimal; e.g., 10G is 10 GHz of bandwidth; 10G05 is 10.05 GHz of bandwidth.

SPS:

SSG:

BR:

Examples: 16K0

Associated Data Elements:

E85 - EMISSION DESIGNATOR NECESSARY BANDWIDTH
E14 - FIRST SYMBOL EMISSION CLASSIFICATION
E15 - SECOND SYMBOL EMISSION CLASSIFICATION
E16 - THIRD SYMBOL EMISSION CLASSIFICATION
E17 - FOURTH SYMBOL EMISSION CLASSIFICATION
E18 - FIFTH SYMBOL EMISSION CLASSIFICATION
EMS - EMISSION DESIGNATOR

Field Name: FREQUENCY BLOCKING INDICATOR

Tag: E86

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 1, 0

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: The frequency hopped transmitter frequency blocking indicator taken from the following table:

Y- the frequency hopped transmitter is capable of blocking frequencies

N - the frequency hopped transmitter is not capable of blocking frequencies

Rules for Submission:

FAS:

SPS: Enter Y or N

SSG:

BR:

Examples: Y

Associated Data Elements:

E42 - NUMBER OF FREQUENCIES IN THE HOP SET

E43 - LOWEST FREQUENCY IN THE HOP SET

E44 - HIGHEST FREQUENCY IN THE HOP SET

E45 - FREQUENCY HOP RATE

E46 - FREQUENCY HOP DWELL TIME

E47 - FREQUENCY PULSES PER DWELL

E86 - FREQUENCY BLOCKING INDICATOR

Field Name: SUBCARRIER FREQUENCIES

Tag: E97

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 15, 6

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: The frequencies of the subcarriers and/or sidetones modulating the carrier individually.

Rules for Submission:

FAS:

SPS:

SSG:

BR:

Examples:

Field Name: NUMBER OF SUBCARRIERS

Tag: E98

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 5, 0

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: The number of subcarriers and/or sidetones modulating the carrier individually.

Rules for Submission:

FAS:

SPS: Enter the number of subcarriers and/or sidetones modulating the carrier individually.

SSG:

BR:

Examples: 5

Field Name: EMISSION DATA SET IDENTIFIER

Tag: E99

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 12, 0

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: Used for bookkeeping to index data sets representing distinct emission characteristics.

Program generated field.

Rules for Submission:

FAS:

SPS:

SSG:

BR:

Examples:

Field Name: EXTENDED DECLASSIFICATION INSTRUCTION COMMENT

Tag: EDC

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 35, 0

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals): 35, 0

Field Definition: The declassification event for “permanently valuable” information, when after its occurrence, the record/document CLASSIFICATION (CLA) is changed to UNCLASSIFIED.

Rules for Submission:

FAS: Required when the field DECLASSIFICATION DATE (CDD) contains an entry in the range DE25X2 to DE25X9 and the field EXTENDED DECLASSIFICATION DATE (CDE) is blank.

SPS:

SSG:

BR:

Examples: WHEN SATELLITE XYZ IS OBSOLETE

Associated Data Elements

CDD - DECLASSIFICATION INSTRUCTIONS

CDE - EXTENDED DECLASSIFICATION DATE

CLA - CLASSIFICATION

CLF - DERIVATIVE CLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY

CLR - REASON FOR CLASSIFICATION

CLU - UNCLASSIFIED DATA FIELDS

DCD - DERIVATIVE CLASSIFICATION SOURCE DATE

DCO - DERIVATIVE CLASSIFICATION SOURCE ORGANIZATION

DCT - DERIVATIVE CLASSIFICATION SOURCE TITLE

DIC - DECLASSIFICATION INSTRUCTION COMMENT

EDC - EXTENDED DECLASSIFICATION INSTRUCTION COMMENT

OCA - ORIGINAL CLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY

Field Name: PEAK DEVIATION

Tag: EE1

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 15, 6

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: Half the difference between the maximum and minimum values of the instantaneous frequency.

Rules for Submission:

FAS:

SPS: Enter the peak deviation.

SSG:

BR:

Examples: 25000

Field Name: DEVIATION RATIO

Tag: EE2

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 5, 2

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: The ratio of the maximum frequency deviation to the maximum modulation frequency.

Rules for Submission:

FAS:

SPS: Enter the deviation ratio.

SSG:

BR:

Examples: 25

Field Name: MAXIMUM MODULATION FREQUENCY

Tag: EE3

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 15, 6

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: The frequency of the highest modulation signal.

Rules for Submission:

FAS:

SPS: Enter the maximum modulation frequency.

SSG:

BR:

Examples: 25000

Field Name: EMERGENCY USE INDICATOR

Tag: EMR

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 1, 0

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: The indicator that the frequency assignment is in support of an emergency function of the Department or Agency for which a Telecommunications Service Priority for Radiocommunications (TSP-R) has been or will be designated in accordance with the NTIA Emergency Readiness Plan for the Use of the Radio Spectrum.

Rules for Submission:

FAS: Select the appropriate indicator from the table below:

E - Indicates that the frequency assignment is in support of an emergency function of the Department or Agency for which a Telecommunications Service Priority for Radiocommunications (TSP-R) has been or will be designated in accordance with the NTIA Emergency Readiness Plan for the Use of the Radio Spectrum

N - Indicates that the frequency assignment is not in support of an emergency function of the Department or Agency for which a Telecommunications Service Priority for Radiocommunications (TSP-R) has been or will be designated in accordance with the NTIA Emergency Readiness Plan for the Use of the Radio Spectrum

SPS:

SSG:

BR:

Examples: E

Field Name: EMISSION DESIGNATOR

Tag: EMS

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 11,0

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: The Display, optional Input/Output field for the emission designator made up of the necessary bandwidth and the emission classification symbols. (E85,E14,E15,E16,E17,E18).

Rules for Submission:

FAS: Enter in sequence that data that is a combination of the EMISSION DESIGNATOR NECESSARY BANDWIDTH (E85) and the emission designator of three characters taken from the definitions in elements E14 through E16, and if desired, the optional characters taken from the definitions in elements E17 and E18.

SPS:

SSG:

BR:

Examples: 16K0F3EJN

Associated Data Elements:

E85 - EMISSION DESIGNATOR NECESSARY BANDWIDTH

E14 - FIRST SYMBOL EMISSION CLASSIFICATION

E15 - SECOND SYMBOL EMISSION CLASSIFICATION

E16 - THIRD SYMBOL EMISSION CLASSIFICATION

E17 - FOURTH SYMBOL EMISSION CLASSIFICATION

E18 - FIFTH SYMBOL EMISSION CLASSIFICATION

EMS - EMISSION DESIGNATOR

Field Name: EMISSION MODULATION TYPE

Tag: EMT

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 1, 0

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: Indicates the modulation type of the transmitter taken from the following list:

1. Digital
2. Pulse
3. Analog

Rules for Submission:

FAS:

SPS:

SSG:

BR:

Examples:

Associated Data Elements:

Field Name: EARTH STATION EQUIVALENT SATELLITE LINK NOISE TEMPERATURE

Tag: ENT

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 6, 1

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: The lowest equivalent satellite link noise temperature (ESLNT) in Kelvin, taking into consideration all geostationary space station links received by the earth station on the frequency indicated in the frequency application or authorization.

Rules for Submission:

FAS: Required for earth stations of geostationary-satellite networks with space stations having simple frequency-changing transponders.

The ESLNT is the noise temperature referred to the input of the receiver from the receiving antenna of the earth station corresponding to the radio frequency noise power which produces the total observed noise at the output of the satellite link excluding noise due to interference coming from satellite links using other satellites and from terrestrial systems.

SPS:

SSG:

BR:

Examples: 96

Associated Data Elements:

Field Name: APPLICATION ERROR INDICATOR

Tag: ERR

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 1, 0

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: The indicator that an automated processing program has detected an error condition in the frequency application.

Y - Indicates an error condition exists

N - Indicates an error condition does not exist

Program generated field.

Rules for Submission:

FAS:

SPS:

SSG:

BR:

Examples: Y

Field Name: EXPIRATION DATE

Tag: EXD

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 8, 0

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: The date on which the frequency application or frequency authorization is to expire.

Applicant and/or program generated field.

Rules for Submission:

FAS:

1. Format:
 - a. The first four characters contain a year.
 - b. Characters five and six contain a month.
 - c. Characters seven and eight contain a day.
 - d. This data element must contain a valid date.
2. A temporary application or authorization is made for a specified period of time and must have an expiration date not to exceed five years. They may be renewed for additional periods of time, as necessary. All applications or authorizations with experimental station classes are temporary.
3. The expiration date on an application or authorization used for planning purposes with Note S321 in the NOTES (NTS) field shall not exceed three years.
4. The expiration date on trial applications or authorizations shall not exceed two years.
5. The expiration date on a planned assignment for a space project with Note S354 in the NOTES (NTS) field shall not exceed five years.
6. If this field is not provided, the frequency review process applies. Refer to the NTIA Manual, Annex F.

SPS:

SSG:

BR:

Examples: 20010515

Field Name: REQUESTED CERTIFICATION FREQUENCY

Tag: F01

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 15, 6

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: The center of the requested certification frequency band for a station, i.e., that portion of the electromagnetic spectrum authorized to be occupied by an emitted signal.

Rules for Submission:

FAS:

SPS: Enter the center of the requested certification frequency band for a station.

SSG:

BR:

Examples: 1236.5

Field Name: LOWER LIMIT OF REQUESTED CERTIFICATION FREQUENCY BAND

Tag: F02

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 15, 6

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: The lower limit of the requested certification frequency band.

Rules for Submission:

FAS:

SPS:

SSG:

BR:

Examples: 1230.0

Field Name: UPPER LIMIT OF REQUESTED CERTIFICATION FREQUENCY BAND

Tag: F03

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 15, 6

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: The upper limit of the requested certification frequency band.

Rules for Submission:

FAS:

SPS: Enter the upper limit of the requested certification frequency band.

SSG:

BR:

Examples: 1250.0

Field Name: CERTIFIED FREQUENCY

Tag: F04

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 15, 6

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: The center of the frequency band certified to a station, i.e., that portion of the electromagnetic spectrum authorized to be occupied by an emitted signal.

Rules for Submission:

FAS:

SPS: Enter the center of the frequency band certified to a station.

SSG:

BR:

Examples: 1236.5

Field Name: LOWER LIMIT OF CERTIFIED FREQUENCY BAND

Tag: F05

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 15, 6

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: The lower limit of the certified frequency band.

Rules for Submission:

FAS:

SPS: Enter the lower limit of the certified frequency band.

SSG:

BR:

Examples: 1230.0

Field Name: UPPER LIMIT OF CERTIFIED FREQUENCY BAND

Tag: F06

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 15, 6

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: The upper limit of the certified frequency band.

Rules for Submission:

FAS:

SPS: Enter the upper limit of the certified frequency band.

SSG:

BR:

Examples: 1250.0

Field Name: FREQUENCY DATA SET IDENTIFIER

Tag: F99

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 12, 0

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: Used for bookkeeping to index data sets representing distinct frequency data.

Program generated field.

Rules for Submission:

FAS:

SPS:

SSG:

BR:

Examples:

Field Name: FCC TYPE ACCEPTANCE NUMBER

Tag: FAN

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 20, 0

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: The number assigned by the FCC to equipment certified by the FCC.

Rules for Submission:

FAS:

SPS:

SSG:

BR:

Examples:

Associated Data Elements:

Field Name: FREQUENCY ACTION OFFICER INDICATOR

Tag: FAO

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 3, 0

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals): 3.0

Field Definition: An indicator that identifies the person or group responsible for the application or authorization.

Rules for Submission:

FAS: Optional

SPS:

SSG:

BR:

Examples: 322
T04
DGD

Associated Data Elements:

Field Name: FREQUENCY ASSIGNMENT SUBCOMMITTEE COMMENTS

Tag: FAS

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 500, 0

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: Information provided by an agency on the frequency application which is of value only while the application is under consideration by the Frequency Assignment Subcommittee (FAS).

Rules for Submission:

FAS: Use of this data element is optional.

SPS:

SSG:

BR:

Examples: 5-Year Review

Field Name: EXCLUDED FREQUENCY BAND

Tag: FBE*

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 40, 0

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: The lower and upper limits of a portion of the frequency band assigned to a station which is excluded from the band assignment.

Rules for Submission:

FAS:

SPS:

SSG:

BR:

Examples:

Field Name: FUNCTION CODE

Tag: FCD

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 8, 0

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals): 8, 0

Field Definition: A code that identifies a family grouping of frequencies having a like or similar operational use.

Rules for Submission:

FAS: Optional. CINCEUR function codes are listed in the HQ European Command (EUCOM) Spectrum Management Manual (SMM). CINCPAC function codes are listed in USCINCPACINST 2400.IF.

SPS:

SSG:

BR:

Examples: 101 - (an example of an entry for USCINCEUR)
34120 - (an example of an entry for USCINCPAC and frequency authorizations or frequency assignments in the USCINCPAC area)

Associated Data Elements:

Field Name: FCC FILE NUMBER

Tag: FLN

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 20, 0

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: A number supplied by the FCC, which verifies compliance with FCC licensing requirements for non-Government operations of a radio station utilizing a Government frequency or FCC licensing requirements for utilization of a Government radio station for Non-Government purposes.

Rules for Submission:

FAS: Supplied by the FCC Frequency Assignment Subcommittee (FAS) Liaison Representative.

SPS:

SSG:

BR:

Examples: 0184-EX-TL-1999

Field Name: FMSC MRFL NUMBER

Tag: FMN

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 6, 0

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals): 6, 0

Field Definition: The MASTER RADIO FREQUENCY LIST AUTHORIZATION SERIAL NUMBER (MRFL) provided by the FREQUENCY MANAGEMENT SUBCOMMITTEE (FMSC).

Rules for Submission:

FAS: Optional

SPS:

SSG:

BR:

Examples: 821234

Associated Data Elements:

Field Name: FREEDOM OF INFORMATION ACT (FOIA) IDENTIFIER

Tag: FOI

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 1, 0

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: The identifier that an UNCLASSIFIED frequency application or frequency authorization has been determined by the submitting agency's Freedom of Information Act Officer (FOIA) to be exempt from release in accordance with the provisions of the Freedom of Information Act, 5 U.S.C. 552, as amended.

Y - Exempt from release

N - Not exempt from release

Frequency applications or authorizations of other Administrations are automatically exempt.

Applicant and/or program generated.

Rules for Submission:

FAS: Enter the appropriate identifier to indicate if an UNCLASSIFIED frequency application or frequency authorization has been determined by the submitting agency's Freedom of Information Act Officer (FOIA) to be exempt from release in accordance with the provisions of the Freedom of Information Act, 5 U.S.C. 552, as amended, from the following:

Y - Exempt from release

N - Not exempt from release

SPS:

SSG:

BR:

Examples: Y

Field Name: LOWER LIMIT OF AUTHORIZED FREQUENCY BAND

Tag: FRL

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 15, 6

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: The lowest frequency authorized for a frequency band authorization.

Rules for Submission:

FAS:

1. Enter the lowest frequency which is within the necessary bandwidth of a frequency band authorization. (This is the lowest assigned frequency minus one-half the widest necessary bandwidth used at that frequency.)
2. This field is required for all authorizations when the range of frequencies authorized exceeds the largest necessary bandwidth authorized.
3. Also enter the UPPER LIMIT OF AUTHORIZED FREQUENCY BAND (FRU).
4. ASSIGNED FREQUENCY (FRQ) cannot be specified when this field is used.
5. Do not use this field when the equipment inherently operates on multiple frequencies during normal operation (frequency hopping). These authorizations are fixed tuned assignments.

SPS:

SSG:

BR:

Examples: 162.00625

Associated Data Elements

AFL - LOWEST ASSIGNED FREQUENCY FOR A FREQUENCY BAND AUTHORIZATION
AFH - HIGHEST ASSIGNED FREQUENCY FOR A FREQUENCY BAND AUTHORIZATION
FRL - LOWER LIMIT OF AUTHORIZED FREQUENCY BAND
FRU - UPPER LIMIT OF AUTHORIZED FREQUENCY BAND

Field Name: ASSIGNED FREQUENCY

Tag: FRQ

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 15, 6

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: The center of the frequency band assigned to a station. (RR).

Rules for Submission:

FAS:

1. Enter the center of the frequency band assigned to the station within which the emission of the station is authorized.
2. This field is required for all fixed-tuned authorizations.
3. ASSIGNED FREQUENCY (FRQ) is not entered for frequency band authorizations. See LOWER LIMIT OF AUTHORIZED FREQUENCY BAND (FRL) and UPPER LIMIT OF AUTHORIZED FREQUENCY BAND (FRU).
4. Applications with asymmetrical emissions will be handled on a case-by-case basis.

SPS:

SSG:

BR:

Examples: 7642.4

Field Name: FREQUENCY FOR SORTING

Tag: FRS

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 15, 6

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: The ASSIGNED FREQUENCY (FRQ) of the frequency authorization when there is a single discrete frequency or the lowest LOWER LIMIT OF THE AUTHORIZED FREQUENCY BAND (FRL) when there are multiple discrete frequencies or for frequency band authorizations.

Program generated field.

Rules for Submission:

FAS:

SPS:

SSG:

BR:

Examples: 223.675

Field Name: FREQUENCY TUNING INCREMENT

Tag: FRT

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 15, 6

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: The frequency separation between tuned frequencies for equipment with uniformly-spaced step-tuned capability.

Applicant and/or program generated field.

Rules for Submission:

FAS:

1. For proposals or authorizations using uniformly spaced frequency hopping, enter the FREQUENCY TUNING INCREMENT (FRT).
2. Enter the number of discrete frequencies used in NUMBER OF OPERATING FREQUENCIES (NOF).
3. Enter the lowest frequency used in ASSIGNED FREQUENCY (FRQ).

SPS:

SSG:

BR:

Examples: 12.5

Associated Data Elements:

FRT - FREQUENCY TUNING INCREMENT

NOF - NUMBER OF OPERATING FREQUENCIES

OPF - OPERATING FREQUENCY

Field Name: UPPER LIMIT OF AUTHORIZED FREQUENCY BAND

Tag: FRU

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 15, 6

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: The highest frequency authorized for a frequency band authorization.

Rules for Submission:

FAS:

1. Enter the highest frequency which is within the necessary bandwidth of a frequency band authorization. (This is the highest assigned frequency plus one-half the widest necessary bandwidth used at that frequency.)
2. This field is required for all authorizations when the range of frequencies authorized exceeds the largest necessary bandwidth authorized.
3. Also enter the LOWER LIMIT OF AUTHORIZED FREQUENCY BAND (FRL).
4. ASSIGNED FREQUENCY (FRQ) cannot be specified when this field is used.
5. Do not use this field when the equipment inherently operates on multiple frequencies during normal operation (frequency hopping). These authorizations are fixed tuned assignments.

SPS:

SSG:

BR:

Examples: 162.99375

Associated Data Elements

AFL - LOWEST ASSIGNED FREQUENCY FOR A FREQUENCY BAND AUTHORIZATION
AFH - HIGHEST ASSIGNED FREQUENCY FOR A FREQUENCY BAND AUTHORIZATION
FRL - LOWER LIMIT OF AUTHORIZED FREQUENCY BAND
FRU - UPPER LIMIT OF AUTHORIZED FREQUENCY BAND
FRT - FREQUENCY TUNING INCREMENT

Field Name: FREQUENCY SEPARATION CRITERIA

Tag: FSP

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 15,6

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals): 15,6

Field Definition: The required frequency separation between the radio set and the other radio sets operated at the same location.

Rules for Submission:

FAS: Optional. Enter the largest required frequency separation in MHz. If the radio set has two or more power levels, enter the dBW value and the required frequency separation for each power level. If a radio relay requires a minimum frequency separation between a number of transmitters or between a transmitter and a receiver, use the abbreviations TX for transmitter and RX for receiver and separate them with slashes.

SPS:

SSG:

BR:

Examples:

0.5

Associated Data Elements:

Field Name: FREQUENCY USE INDICATOR

Tag: FUI

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 1, 0

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: The indicator of the peacetime and wartime use of ASSIGNED FREQUENCY (FRQ), LOWER LIMIT OF AUTHORIZED FREQUENCY BAND (FRL), UPPER LIMIT OF AUTHORIZED FREQUENCY BAND (FRU), OPERATING FREQUENCY (OPF) for frequency authorizations, and CERTIFIED FREQUENCY (F04), LOWER LIMIT OF CERTIFIED FREQUENCY BAND (F05), and UPPER LIMIT OF CERTIFIED FREQUENCY BAND (F06) for spectrum certifications; selected from the following indicator codes:

P - PEACETIME: Permanent requirement for use in peacetime/crisis only

W - WARTIME: Permanent requirement for use in wartime only (e.g., in support of a U.S. national emergency declared under Section 706 of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended)

A - PEACETIME/WARTIME: Permanent requirement for use in peacetime/crisis/wartime

The following additional indicator codes are used by NATO and are not permitted in records transmitting or receiving within the US&P:

C - CONTINGENCY: Requirement for use in contingency operations

E - EXERCISE: Temporary requirement for use in an exercise for which the period of time is known

O - OPLAN/COMPLAN: Permanent requirement for use in and OPLAN or COMPLAN

Rules for Submission:

FAS:

1. Enter the appropriate indicator.
2. This field is required for all authorizations.

SPS:

1. Enter the appropriate indicator.
2. This field is required for all certified frequencies.

SSG:

BR: For NATO use, enter the appropriate code; when entering the code "O," DoD Agency personnel will enter the plan name in Data Item 910 in the SFAF.

Examples: P

Associated Data Elements

FRQ - ASSIGNED FREQUENCY

FRL - LOWER LIMIT OF AUTHORIZED FREQUENCY BAND

FRU - UPPER LIMIT OF AUTHORIZED FREQUENCY BAND

OPF - OPERATING FREQUENCY

F04 - CERTIFIED FREQUENCY

F05 - LOWER LIMIT OF CERTIFIED FREQUENCY BAND

F06 - UPPER LIMIT OF CERTIFIED FREQUENCY BAND

Field Name: HOST COUNTRY DOCKET NUMBER

Tag: HDN

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 12, 0

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals): 12, 0

Field Definition: The identifier provided by the host country as a frequency authorization number.

Rules for Submission:

FAS: Optional.

SPS:

SSG:

BR:

Examples: F84-171
2AAZ0191

Associated Data Elements:

Field Name: HIGH FREQUENCY ALLOCATION

Tag: HFRQ

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 15.6

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: High frequency of the allocation band.

Program generated

Rules for Submission:

FAS:

SPS:

SSG:

BR:

Examples:

Associated Data Elements:

HFRQ - HIGH FREQUENCY ALLOCATION

LFRQ - LOW FREQUENCY ALLOCATION

Field Name: HIGHER LEVEL SYSTEM

Tag: HLS

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 24, 0

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: The specific higher level system (identified by its associated SYSTEM IDENTIFIER OR NAME (SYI)) of which this particular system (identified by its associated SYSTEM IDENTIFIER OR NAME (SYI)) is a normal part.

Rules for Submission:

FAS: Enter the applicable SYSTEM IDENTIFIER OR NAME (SYI) of the specific system on the next higher level of which this particular system is a normal part. NOTE: Each SYI is the designator developed or used by the submitting agency that uniquely identifies the particular radiocommunication system.

SPS:

SSG:

BR:

Examples: BASE STATION 1 SYSTEM
BASE STATION 2 SYSTEM

Associated Data Elements:

CST - SYSTEM COST

DFI - DETAILED FUNCTION IDENTIFIER

HLS - HIGHER LEVEL SYSTEM

IFI - INTERMEDIATE FUNCTION IDENTIFIER

MFI - MAJOR FUNCTION IDENTIFIER

NFA - NUMBER FREQUENCY AUTHORIZATIONS ON SYI

NLS - NUMBER OF LAND STATIONS

NTO - NUMBER OF TRANSMITTERS OPERATING

NTT - TOTAL NUMBER OF STATIONS IN SYSTEM

OSA - OTHER SYSTEM ASSET USER

OSP - OTHER SYSTEM ASSET PROVIDER

S94 - INDEX OF S96 IN SYI

S96 - NUMBER OF MOBILE, PORTABLE, AND TRANSPORTABLE STATIONS

SCC - SYSTEM COST COMMENTS

SLF - SYSTEM LINKED FROM

SLT - SYSTEM LINKED TO

SOS - SYSTEM OF STATION

SYI - SYSTEM IDENTIFIER OR NAME

Field Name: HOST NOMINATION INDICATOR

Tag: HNI

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 60,0

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals): 60,0

Field Definition: The conditions under which an alternate frequency may be substituted by the host nation.

Rules for Submission:

FAS: Optional. Enter YES followed by a comma and a statement indicating band limitations and channelization requirements if the host nation nominations are acceptable to fulfill the requirement. Enter NO followed by a comma and the reason why other nominated frequencies cannot be used.

SPS:

SSG:

BR:

Examples: YES, BAND LIMITATIONS ARE WITHIN M250 - M300.

Associated Data Elements:

Field Name: ALLOCATION IN BAND INDICATOR

Tag: IBA

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 1, 0

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: Indicator that requested frequency are in accordance with allocation table.

Program Generated

Rules for Submission:

Examples:

Associated Data Elements:

Field Name: SOURCE OF INTERNATIONAL COORDINATION COMMENT

Tag: ICA

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 4, 0

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: An abbreviation from Annex G of the NTIA Manual identifying the Federal Government agency or the Administration of another country which made the coordination comment in the TEXT OF INTERNATIONAL COORDINATION COMMENT (ICM) field.

Program generated field.

Rules for Submission:

FAS: The abbreviation shall be from Annex G of the NTIA Manual.

SPS:

SSG:

BR:

Examples: MEX

Associated Data Elements:

ICA - SOURCE OF INTERNATIONAL COORDINATION COMMENT

ICC - INTERNATIONAL COORDINATION INFORMATION

ICD - DATE OF INTERNATIONAL COORDINATION

ICM - TEXT OF INTERNATIONAL COORDINATION COMMENT

ICS - INTERNATIONAL COORDINATION NUMBER

ICT - TYPE OF INTERNATIONAL COORDINATION COMMENT

Field Name: INTERNATIONAL COORDINATION INFORMATION

Tag: ICC

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 2027, 0

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: International coordination comments made by the U.S. and/or the Administration of another country on frequency authorizations which have been coordinated in accordance with international coordination agreements or treaties.

Program generated field.

Rules for Submission:

FAS: ICC is a combination of the data elements:

ICA SOURCE OF INTERNATIONAL COORDINATION COMMENT
ICD DATE OF INTERNATIONAL COORDINATION
ICM TEXT OF INTERNATIONAL COORDINATION COMMENT
ICS INTERNATIONAL COORDINATION SERIAL NUMBER
ICT TYPE OF INTERNATIONAL COORDINATION COMMENT

SPS:

SSG:

BR:

Examples:

Associated Data Elements:

ICA - SOURCE OF INTERNATIONAL COORDINATION COMMENT
ICC - INTERNATIONAL COORDINATION INFORMATION
ICD - DATE OF INTERNATIONAL COORDINATION
ICM - TEXT OF INTERNATIONAL COORDINATION COMMENT
ICS - INTERNATIONAL COORDINATION NUMBER
ICT - TYPE OF INTERNATIONAL COORDINATION COMMENT

Field Name: DATE OF INTERNATIONAL COORDINATION

Tag: ICD

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 8, 0

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: The date of the U.S. or the Administration of another country made coordination comments in the TEXT OF INTERNATIONAL COORDINATION COMMENT (ICM) field on a frequency authorization.

Program generated field.

Rules for Submission:

FAS:

Format:

1. The first four characters contain a year.
2. Characters five and six contain a month.
3. Characters seven and eight contain a day.

SPS:

SSG:

BR:

Examples: 20010515

Associated Data Elements

ICA - SOURCE OF INTERNATIONAL COORDINATION COMMENT

ICC - INTERNATIONAL COORDINATION INFORMATION

ICD - DATE OF INTERNATIONAL COORDINATION

ICM - TEXT OF INTERNATIONAL COORDINATION COMMENT

ICS - INTERNATIONAL COORDINATION NUMBER

ICT - TYPE OF INTERNATIONAL COORDINATION COMMENT

Field Name: INTERNATIONAL COORDINATION IDENTIFIER

Tag: ICI

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 4, 0

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: The U.S. Federal Government Department/Agency or the Administration of another country involved in coordination of the frequency application or frequency authorization in accordance with the NTIA Manual and international agreements.

The identifiers are:

1. The **country abbreviation** from Annex G of the NTIA Manual identifying the Administration involved indicates coordination of a U.S. frequency application or frequency authorization through the Frequency Assignment Subcommittee (FAS).
2. **FCC** indicates coordination of a U.S. frequency application or frequency authorization through the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) for frequencies in the 932-935 MHZ and 941-944 MHZ bands.
3. **DOD** indicates coordination by the Administration of another country through the DoD's Joint Chiefs of Staff (JCS).
4. **FAA** indicates coordination by the Administration of another country through the FAA.
5. **NTIA** indicates coordination by the Administration of another country through NTIA with the Frequency Assignment Subcommittee (FAS).
6. **UNK** indicates coordination cannot be determined.

Applicant and/or program generated field.

Rules for Submission:

FAS:

SPS:

SSG:

BR:

Examples: DOD

Field Name: TEXT OF INTERNATIONAL COORDINATION COMMENT

Tag: ICM

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 2000, 0

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: International coordination comments of the U.S. and/or the Administration of another country on frequency authorizations which have been coordinated in accordance with international coordination agreements or treaties.

Applicant and/or program generated field.

Rules for Submission:

FAS:

1. This field is required if the TYPE OF INTERNATIONAL COORDINATION COMMENT (ICT) field is NHIC or HIA.
2. For updating Government Master File (GMF) authorizations which have been coordinated, including the use of the record replacement action, the following applies:
 - a. If the updated authorization will not increase the probability of harmful interference, agencies are required to retain the existing ICT/ICM fields; these authorizations will not be re-coordinated. For Canadian coordination, this includes the comments CAN ORIG and CAN,ORIG,20NOV81,WN1730.
 - b. MEX,21311, IRAC, MAR 1980, MAY 1980 GMF in the ICM field indicates that the authorization was provided to Mexico for coordination in the original list. Do not delete this comment when updating the authorization. If a record replacement action is used, and the frequency and/or location does not change, the AUTHORIZATION NUMBER (AUS) of the older authorization should be retained.
 - c. If the probability of harmful interference is increased, the authorization will be re-coordinated and the agency should not retain ICT/ICM data.

SPS:

SSG:

BR:

Examples: BASED ON EXISTING OPERATIONS AND NO REPORT OF HARMFUL INTERFERENCE TO DATE, NHIA PROVIDED PARAMETERS DO NOT EXCEED THOSE PRESENTLY IN USE.

Associated Data Elements:

ICA - SOURCE OF INTERNATIONAL COORDINATION COMMENT

ICC - INTERNATIONAL COORDINATION INFORMATION

ICD - DATE OF INTERNATIONAL COORDINATION

ICM - TEXT OF INTERNATIONAL COORDINATION COMMENT

ICS - INTERNATIONAL COORDINATION NUMBER

ICT - TYPE OF INTERNATIONAL COORDINATION COMMENT

Field Name: INTERIM INTERNATIONAL COORDINATION INFORMATION

Tag: ICP

Maximum Field Size (N, Decimals): 2025, 0

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: The Display, optional Output field for comments by the originator (Frequency Assignment Subcommittee Representatives, NTIA action officers, and the Administrations of other countries) to facilitate international coordination of frequency applications.

Program generated field.

Rules for Submission:

FAS: ICP is a combination of the data elements:

CMA SOURCE OF INTERIM INTERNATIONAL COORDINATION COMMENTS
CMD DATE OF INTERIM INTERNATIONAL COORDINATION COMMENTS
CPC TEXT OF INTERIM INTERNATIONAL COORDINATION COMMENTS
CPD INITIAL PROCESSING DATE OF INTERIM INTERNATIONAL
COORDINATION COMMENTS
CPI RECIPIENT OF INTERIM INTERNATIONAL COORDINATION COMMENTS
ICR INTERIM COORDINATION INDICATOR

SPS:

SSG:

BR:

Examples:

Associated Data Elements:

CMA - SOURCE OF INTERIM INTERNATIONAL COORDINATION COMMENTS
CMD - DATE OF INTERIM INTERNATIONAL COORDINATION COMMENTS
CPC - TEXT OF INTERIM INTERNATIONAL COORDINATION COMMENTS
CPD - INITIAL PROCESSING DATE OF INTERNATIONAL COORDINATION COMMENTS
CPI - RECIPIENT OF INTERNATIONAL COORDINATION COMMENTS
ICP - INTERIM INTERNATIONAL COORDINATION INFORMATION
ICR - INTERIM COORDINATION INDICATOR

Field Name: INTERIM COORDINATION INDICATOR

Tag: ICR

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 1, 0

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: The indicator that data displayed in the INTERIM INTERNATIONAL COORDINATION INFORMATION (ICP) field should be retained in the Government Master File (GMF).

Y - data should be retained

N - data should not be retained

Rules for Submission:

FAS: Enter Y or N, as appropriate.

SPS:

SSG:

BR:

Examples: Y

Associated Data Elements:

CMA - SOURCE OF INTERIM INTERNATIONAL COORDINATION COMMENTS

CMD - DATE OF INTERIM INTERNATIONAL COORDINATION COMMENTS

CPC - TEXT OF INTERIM INTERNATIONAL COORDINATION COMMENTS

CPD - INITIAL PROCESSING DATE OF INTERNATIONAL COORDINATION COMMENTS

CPI - RECIPIENT OF INTERIM INTERNATIONAL COORDINATION COMMENTS

ICP - INTERIM INTERNATIONAL COORDINATION INFORMATION

ICR - INTERIM COORDINATION INDICATOR

Field Name: INTERNATIONAL COORDINATION NUMBER

Tag: ICS

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 11, 0

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: The unique identifier under which the frequency authorization was coordinated internationally in accordance with international agreements or treaties.

Program generated field.

Rules for Submission:

FAS:

SPS:

SSG:

BR:

Examples: I1995039976

Associated Data Elements:

ICA - SOURCE OF INTERNATIONAL COORDINATION COMMENT

ICC - INTERNATIONAL COORDINATION INFORMATION

ICD - DATE OF INTERNATIONAL COORDINATION

ICM - TEXT OF INTERNATIONAL COORDINATION COMMENT

ICS - INTERNATIONAL COORDINATION NUMBER

ICT - TYPE OF INTERNATIONAL COORDINATION COMMENT

Field Name: TYPE OF INTERNATIONAL COORDINATION COMMENT

Tag: ICT

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 4, 0

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: A code identifying the type of coordination comment made by the U.S. or the Administration of another country on a frequency application or frequency authorization.

1. NHIA - NO HARMFUL INTERFERENCE ANTICIPATED. It is anticipated that the proposed frequency application or authorization will not cause harmful interference to any existing authorization meriting protection, and/or receive harmful interference from an existing authorization.
2. NHIC - NO HARMFUL INTERFERENCE ANTICIPATED WITH COMMENT. The amplifying comment is in the TEXT OF INTERNATIONAL COORDINATION COMMENT (ICM) field.
3. HIA - HARMFUL INTERFERENCE ANTICIPATED. It is anticipated that the proposed frequency application or authorization will cause harmful interference to an existing authorization meriting protection, and/or receive harmful interference from an existing authorization. Justification for the HIA comment is required in the TEXT OF INTERNATIONAL COORDINATION COMMENT (ICM) field.
4. PGM - Program generated comment.

Applicant and/or program generated field.

Rules for Submission:

FAS:

1. Enter NHIA if it is anticipated that the proposed frequency application or authorization will not cause harmful interference to any existing authorization meriting protection, and/or receive harmful interference from an existing authorization.
2. Enter NHIC if no harmful interference is anticipated, but there is an amplifying comment. Entry of NHIC requires a comment in the ICM field.
3. Enter HIA if it is anticipated that the proposed frequency application or authorization will cause harmful interference to an existing authorization meriting protection, and/or receive harmful interference from an existing authorization. Entry of HIA requires the justification for the HIA comment in the ICM field.
4. For updating Government Master File (GMF) authorizations which have been coordinated, including the use of the record replacement action, the following procedure applies:
 - a. If the updated authorization will not increase the probability of harmful interference, agencies are required to retain the existing ICT/ICM fields; these authorizations will not be re-coordinated.. For Canadian coordination, this includes the comments CAN ORIG and CAN,ORIG,20NOV81,WN1730.
 - b. MEX,21311, IRAC, MAR 1980, MAY 1980 GMF in the ICM field indicates that the authorization was provided to Mexico for coordination in the original list. Do not delete this comment when updating the authorization. If a record replacement action is used and the frequency and/or location does not change, the AUTHORIZATION NUMBER (AUS) of the older authorization should be retained.
 - c. If the probability of harmful interference is increased, the authorization will be re-coordinated

and the agency should not retain ICT/ICM data.

SPS:

SSG:

BR:

Examples: NHIC

Associated Data Elements:

ICA - SOURCE OF INTERNATIONAL COORDINATION COMMENT

ICC - INTERNATIONAL COORDINATION INFORMATION

ICD - DATE OF INTERNATIONAL COORDINATION

ICM - TEXT OF INTERNATIONAL COORDINATION COMMENT

ICS - INTERNATIONAL COORDINATION NUMBER

ICT - TYPE OF INTERNATIONAL COORDINATION COMMENT

Field Name: IRAC DOCUMENT NUMBER OF SPECTRUM CERTIFICATION

Tag: IDN

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 19, 0

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: The IRAC document number of the NTIA certification of spectrum support.
Program generated field.

Rules for Submission:

FAS:

SPS:

SSG:

BR:

Examples: 29861
30135,SPS-11015/2

Associated Data Elements:

Field Name: INTERMEDIATE FUNCTION IDENTIFIER

Tag: IFI

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 30, 0

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: The most significant sub-function or purpose for which the authorization will be used.

Rules for Submission:

FAS:

1. This field is used in conjunction with Major Function Identifier (*MFI) and Detailed Function Identifier (*DFI) to describe all of the functions of an application. An Intermediate Function Identifier is optional for all applications. Select a General or Agency Specific function identifier from the lists below.
2. The following lists contain general and agency specific standard entries for use in any of the three fields. Standard entries are to be used when applicable. The entries should be entered in the following order if more than one identifier is used: *MFI, *IFI, and *DFI.
3. If a new standard function is proposed, the applicant will submit a letter to the FAS Secretary requesting that a new function name be added to either the General (Part 1) or Agency Specific (Part 2) of the list. The letter should contain the proposed function name, as well as a brief description of the function for entry in the list below. The list is divided into two parts: General functional identifiers and Agency Specific function identifiers.
4. The following rules apply to the use of General Functional Identifiers contained in Part 1:
 - a. Any of the General Function Identifiers listed in Part 1 of the table may be used in any of the three function identifier fields and there are no association restrictions.
 - b. If the authorization will be used for more than one function/purpose, select the most important function/purpose for entry in the Major Function Identifier (*MFI). Select the second most important function/purpose for entry in the Intermediate Function Identifier (*IFI). Enter any additional functions/purposes in the Detailed Function Identifier (*DFI). If two or more functions are equally important, choose the one which will make most use of the assigned frequency for entry in the Major Function Identifier (*MFI). Additional amplifying information may then be entered in the Detailed Function Identifier (*DFI) to show other function(s) supported by the assignment.
 - c. Except for those few cases (FIRE, MEDICAL, etc.) where the function/purpose can be completely understood from the Major Function Identifier name itself, use Intermediate Function Identifier (*IFI) or Detailed Function Identifier (*DFI) to record amplifying information which will more precisely identify the function/purpose of the authorization.
5. Each government agency may publish instructions for use of Agency Specific Functional Identifiers contained in Part 2 of the list below. Copies of local instructions will be provided to NTIA for informational purposes. Some general rules for the use of Agency Specific Functional Identifiers follow:
 - a. An entry is always required in Major Function Identifier (*MFI).
 - b. An entry is required in either the Intermediate Function Identifier (*IFI) or the Detailed Function Identifier (*DFI) whenever an agency specific functional identifier is applicable.
 - c. General and agency specific functional identifiers may be used in the same application.
 - d. Note when Exercise or Training, are used as an Intermediate Function Identifier (*IFI) it should be supported with an entry in the Detailed Function Identifier (*DFI).

e. If there is no standard data entry for the Detailed Function Identifier (*DFI), the user may leave the Detailed Function Identifier (*DFI) blank or may enter a textual description. If the user believes the new textual description should be added to Part 2 of the table, a recommendation should be sent via email through the frequency management chain of command for consideration by the user's agency spectrum management office.

6. If none of the function names, in Part 1 or Part 2 of the list below, accurately reflect the function/purpose of a specific frequency application; enter MISCELLANEOUS in Major Function Identifier (*MFI) and enter an amplifying text information describing the function of the assignment in the Detailed Function Identifier (*DFI). If this particular detailed function will be used on a recurring basis, the applicant may submit a letter to the FAS Secretary requesting that a new function name be added to Part 2 of the list. The letter should contain the proposed function name, as well as a brief description of the function for entry in the list.

SPS:

SSG:

BR:

Example: MAINTENANCE

Associated Data Elements:

MFI – Major Function Identifier

IFI – Intermediate Function Identifier

DFI - Detailed Function Identifier

Functional Identifiers with Description

Only the data shown in bold will be entered into computer databases. Non-bold lower case data in parentheses is only shown for information purposes to assist spectrum managers in selecting the correct data entry. A functional identifier may only be entered once in an application.

PART 1 - General Major, Intermediate, and Detailed Function Identifiers with Description

The following list contains general function identifiers that have been approved for use by any agency in Major Function Identifier (*MFI), Intermediate Function Identifier (*IFI), and Detailed Function Identifier (*DFI). Use of these identifiers is in accordance with submitting agency instructions and the Rules of Submission above.

ADMINISTRATIVE--Used for administrative management of personnel and/or material.

AIR TRAFFIC CONTROL--Used for ground-air and air-ground voice communications dedicated to controlling the movement of aircraft.

BACKBONE--Used for multiple-function point-to-point communications where landline systems are not available.

COMMANDER--Used by commanders at other than top executive echelons to directly command and control operations.

CONSTRUCTION--Used to support construction activities (e.g. road building, erection of power lines, construction of dams or bridges, etc.).

CONTINGENCY--Used only during unusual situations (e.g. civil disturbances, communications outages, natural disasters, etc.), and kept in service only for the duration of the contingency.

EXECUTIVE--Used by the top echelon leadership of a government agency (e.g. normally used at department level and above where strategic policy is formulated).

FIRE--Used to notify the presence of a fire, or to direct, control, or coordinate the operations of fire response vehicles, equipment, and personnel during fire suppression or fire prevention activities.

HYDROLOGIC--Used for collection of information regarding the waters of the earth and its atmosphere, or for the control and management of these waters.

INSPECTION--Used during brief and infrequent visits to field sites and installations by inspection teams (e.g. operational readiness inspections, facility evaluations, Inspector General visits, etc.).

LAW ENFORCEMENT--Used to direct, control, or coordinate the activities of personnel engaged in law enforcement duties (e.g. building and installation security, criminal investigations, police activities, intelligence and counter-intelligence operations, intruder detection, etc.).

MAINTENANCE--Used to support maintenance activities (e.g. resurfacing of roads, maintenance of power lines, repair of dams or bridges, etc.).

MEDICAL--Used to direct, control, or coordinate the activities of medical personnel and emergency response vehicles.

MISCELLANEOUS--Used to support a function not shown elsewhere on this list. (Note: See paragraph (6) below for additional instructions.)

MOBILE TELEPHONE--Used to provide an interconnection between vehicular radios and landline systems.

NATURAL RESOURCES--Used for the management, protection, and conservation of natural resources (e.g. national forests, public lands, wildlife, etc.).

NAVAIDS--Used to furnish navigational assistance to aircraft or ships (e.g. instrument landing system (ILS), nondirectional beacon (NDB), long-range navigation (LORAN), etc.).

NAVAIDS CONTROLS--Used to activate and deactivate visual or electronic navigational aids (e.g. runway lights, radio beacons, unmanned lighthouses, etc.).

PAGING--A one-way communications system used for selective calling of personnel. (Note: Although paging systems may be used in direct support of functions shown on this list, such as EXECUTIVE or MEDICAL, all paging assignments shall show PAGING as the function name.)

RDTE SUPPORT--Used for communications support of research, development, test, and evaluation (RDT&E) programs and projects. (These frequency assignments do not have an experimental station class.)

SEISMIC--Used to transmit measurements of stress, strain, or movements of the earth's crust.

SPECIALIZED MOBILE RADIO--A Specialized Mobile Radio system in which private carriers provide land mobile communications service in the 806-824, 851-869, 896-901, and 935-940 MHz band on a commercial basis to end users.

SPECIAL COURIER--Used by personnel engaged in transporting valuable, sensitive, hazardous, or classified material.

SPECIAL PROJECTS--Used in support of communications electronics systems that are generally one-of-a-kind systems (e.g., Special Forces, intelligence, RF propagation systems, ground and avionics communications-electronics weapons systems, etc).

SURVEY--Used on an intermittent basis by field survey teams involved in measurement activities (e.g. geodetic surveys, radiation hazard monitoring, pre-construction site surveys, etc).

TELECOMMAND--Used to remotely control the operations of an unmanned vehicle (land, sea, air, or space), or to activate and deactivate instruments or devices carried by the vehicle (e.g. missile destruct, guidance of remotely piloted vehicles (RPVs), control of overhead cranes, etc).

TEST RANGE--Used in support of operations that are unique to a government test range (e.g. range control, range safety, range timing, etc).

TRAINING--Used to train personnel in the accomplishment of a specific task or set of tasks.

TRANSPORTATION--Used to coordinate the routine movement of material and/or personnel from one point to another (e.g. messenger service, supply expeditor, taxi dispatch, etc).

TRUNKING--Radiotelephony using standard land mobile trunking principles.

UTILITIES--Used for the management, control, and/or distribution of utilities (e.g. electric power, water, telephone service, oil and gas, etc).

WEATHER--Used for the transmission of meteorological information (e.g. wind speed, temperature, barometric pressure, forecasts, etc).

WIRELESS MIKE--A transmitting device used to provide the audio input to a speaker system. (Note: Although wireless mikes may be used in direct support of functions shown elsewhere on this list, such as RDTE SUPPORT or TRAINING, all assignments for these devices shall show WIRELESS MIKE as the function name.)

PART 2 B Agency Specific Function Identifiers with Description

The following list contains standard agency specific function identifiers that have been approved by one or more agencies for use in Major Function Identifier (*MFI), Intermediate Function Identifier (*IFI), and Detailed Function Identifier (*DFI). Use of these identifiers is in accordance with submitting agency instructions and the Rules of Submission above.

A2C2S (Army Airborne Command & Control System)--Used in support of Army Airborne Command & Control System.⁵

ACS (Aerial Common Sensor)--Used in support of Intelligence and Electronic Warfare operations.⁵

AEGIS--Used in support of AEGIS cruisers and destroyer weapon system operations.

AERO CLUB--Used in support of flight training and recreational flying clubs.

AFATDS--Used in support of Advanced Field Artillery Tactical Data System.⁵

AFSATCOM--Used for voice and/or data transmissions over the AFSATCOM system

AHFEWS (Army HF EW System)--Used in support of Intelligence and Electronic Warfare operations.⁵

AIR ASSAULT INFANTRY--Used to support those elements having significant anti-armor capability, strategic deployment ability and used by early-deploying forces in contingency operations against heavy forces.³

AIR DEFENSE / INTERCEPT--Used in support of fire finding exercises and operations.⁴

AIR DEFENSE WARNING--Used to identify the presence of hostile aircraft and or missiles.¹

AIR DEFENSE--Used in supporting those defensive measures designed to destroy attacking enemy aircraft or missiles in the Earth's envelope of atmosphere, or to nullify or reduce the effectiveness of such attack.

AIR FORCE CAS--Used in supporting CAS performed by Air Force aircraft.¹

AIR FORCE ONE--Used in support of presidential aircraft operations.

AIR FORCE SPECIAL OPERATIONS--Used to support AFSOF units (special operations wings and groups, special tactics groups, and special operations weather teams) which provide aircraft and other support for a variety of SOF missions.³

AIR OPERATIONS--Used in supporting those functions which typically originate from the air and/or directly support the launching of, actual conduct of, and returning of airborne forces carrying out air operations whether over land or sea.

AIR ROUTE SURVEILLANCE RADAR--Used for radars that monitor aircraft routes.²

AIR/GROUND/AIR COMMUNICATIONS--Used supporting voice and/or data transmissions between airborne and ground-based platforms.¹

AIR/AIR COMMUNICATIONS--Used in supporting voice and/or data transmissions between two airborne platforms.¹

AIRBORNE COMMAND CENTER--Used by airborne command post aircraft in support of the national

authority or CINCS.²

AIRBORNE INFANTRY--Used in supporting those elements that have the greatest capability for large-scale force-projection operations, can rapidly deploy over great distances, and conduct combined arms, combat parachute, or air landing assaults to seize and secure vital objectives.³

AIRCRAFT--Used in supporting air operation under the jurisdiction of the Department of the Army.¹

AIRPORT SURVEILLANCE RADAR--Used for general coverage radars that are located at airdromes.

ALARM SYSTEMS--Used for physical security (e.g., Sensors, Motion Detectors, Intrusion & Duress Alarms, Etc).

AMPS (Air Movement Planning System)--Used in support of Air movement operations.⁶

AMSS (Automatic Meteorological Sensor System)--Used in support of Intelligence and Electronic Warfare operations.⁵

ANTI-TERRORISM--Used in direct support of anti-terrorism.

APPROACH CONTROL--Used to provide a pilot conducting flight in accordance with instrument flight rules to commence an approach to an airport.¹

AQF (Advanced Quick Fix)--Used in direct support of command and control, fire control nets, also used for ground surveillance, counter/mortar, and counter/battery operations.⁵

ARL (Aerial Reconnaissance-Low)--Used in support of Intelligence and Electronic Warfare operations.⁵

ARMY AVIATION--Used in supporting the operation of fixed- and rotary- winged aircraft maintained by the Army; includes but is not limited to attack helicopters, scout helicopters, and utility aircraft

ARMY CAS--Used in supporting CAS performed by Army aircraft.¹

ARMY ENGINEERS--Used in supporting Engineers that perform construction, demolition, surveying, road and bridge building, and camouflage for the Army.⁴

ARTILLERY--Used to provide internal command, control, and communications to division and below for fire support.⁴

ARTS (Automated Remote Tracking System) (Telemetry)--Used in conjunction with the Space Ground Link Subsystem (SGLS).

ASAS (All Source Analysis System)--Used in support of Intelligence and Electronic Warfare operations.⁵

ASOS (Automated Surface Observation System)--Used for the collection of weather information used by civil and military aircraft.

ASW (Anti-Submarine Warfare)--Used in support of anti-submarine warfare operations.

ATIS (Auto Terminal Information Service)--Used for the purpose of giving advice and information useful for the safe and efficient conduct of flights.

AVENGER-STC--Used in support of Short Range Air Search Radar (Stringer) operations.⁶

AWACS--Used in supporting special DoD airborne early warning aircraft that are equipped with search and height-finding radar and communications equipment for controlling weapon systems and performs the air surveillance and control mission.

BASE OPERATIONS--Used in supporting the operations of an Air Terminal; a facility on an airfield that functions as an air transportation hub and accommodates the loading and unloading of airlift aircraft and the in-transit processing of traffic.

BATTLE COMMAND--Used in support of command, control, and communications, tactical Internet, and Warfighter Information Network/Satellite networks.⁶

BEACON--Used in supporting Marker Beacons, Aeronautical Radio Beacons, and Radar Beacons for radio navigation land stations.⁴

BLUE ANGELS--Used in support of the Navy BLUE ANGELS demonstration team.

BMEWS (Ballistic Missile Early Warning System)--Used in DoD's electronic system for providing detection and early warning of attack by enemy inter-continental ballistic missiles.²

BROADCAST--Used to support broadcasting signal via Television and/or Radio service.⁶

C3 (Command, Control, & Communications)--Used in supporting those strategic, inter-/intra-theater, or inter-/intra service C3 functions NOT already covered under another category.

CAP (Civil Air Patrol)--A private corporation that can be activated by HQ AF to conduct SAR operations.

CARS (Contingency Airborne Reconnaissance System)--Used in support of Airborne Reconnaissance operations.⁶

CAVALRY--Used in supporting those ground elements whose missions are reconnaissance, security, and economy of force; to find the enemy, to develop the situation and to provide the commander with reaction time and security.³

CINC/GENERAL OFFICER SUPPORT--Used in support of command and control, and logistics, supporting CINC/General Officers.⁶

CIVIL DISTURBANCES--Used to support civil disturbance operations.

CIVIL ENGINEERING-- Used to support civil engineering activities.²

CIVIL WORKS--Used to support civil works activities.²

CIWS (Close-In Weapons System)--Used in support of weapon system.⁶

CLEARANCE DELIVERY--Used by air traffic control tower staff to communicate departure instructions to air crews while the aircraft are still on the ground.²

CLOSE AIR SUPPORT (CAS)--Used in supporting air action by fixed- and rotary-wing aircraft against hostile targets which are in close proximity to friendly forces and which require detailed integration of each air mission with the fire and movement of those forces.

COLOR/HONOR GUARD--Used to support military color guard/honor activities.

COMBAT CONTROL TEAM--Used in support of Intelligence, Maneuver, Fire Support, Air Defense, Mobility and Survivability, Logistics and Battle Command.⁵

COMBAT NET RADIO--Used for command and control using tactical radio system.⁶

COMMAND & CONTROL--Used for command and control of military operations.²

COMMAND DESTROY/TERMINATION--Used by range safety officers to destroy errant missiles or UAVs.

COMMAND NET--Used for command and control of the Commanders Net.⁶

COMMAND POST--Used in supporting Command, Control, and Communications at the Command Post (CP).⁴

COMMAND POST/CENTER--Used in supporting Command, Control, and Communications at the Command Post (CP).⁴

COMMUNICATIONS--Used in supporting the collection by visual observation or other detection methods, information about the activities and resources of an enemy or potential enemy or supporting the passing of data concerning the communications characteristics of a particular area.²

COMMUNITY ASSISTANCE--Used to support non-specific community assistance activities.

CONSERVATION--Used to support resources conservation activities.

CONTAMINATION RESTORATION--Used in performing decontamination operations.²

COUNTER-DRUG--Used in direct support of counter drug operations.

CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIVE SERVICE--Used in support of CID operations.⁶

CSSCS (Combat Service Support Control System)--Used by computer software system designed to assist commanders in the planning of Logistics operations.⁵

CTT (Commander's Tactical Terminal)--Used to support Command Post operations.

DATA LINK--Used in support of the operation of a data link.

DBRITE (Digital Bright Radar Indicator Tower Equipment)--Used for DBRITE operations.⁶

DIS (Defense Investigative Service)--Used by DIS organizations.

DEPARTURE CONTROL--Used in controlling aircraft departing from airdromes until they are turned over to air route controllers or go on visual flight rules.²

DISASTER ASSISTANCE--Used to support non-specific disaster assistance operations.

DISASTER PLANNING--Used in direct support of disaster operations.⁶

DMSP (Defense Meteorological Satellite Program)--Used in direct support of the Defense Meteorological Satellite Program.⁶

DOMESTIC SUPPORT OPERATIONS--Used for various types of military support provided to Federal, state, and local agencies in the areas of disaster assistance, environmental assistance, law enforcement, and community assistance.

DRONE CONTROL--Used in direct support of drone control operations.

DSCS (Defense Satellite Communication System)--Used for voice and/or data transmissions over the Defense Satellite Communication System.

DTSS (Digital Topographic Support System)--Used in direct support of DTSS operations.

EDUCATION--Used for military education activities.

ELECTRONIC WARFARE--Used in supporting the collection by visual observation or other detection methods, information about the activities and resources of an enemy or potential enemy or supporting the passing of data concerning the electronic characteristics of a particular area.²

EMERGENCY SERVICES--Used in support of non-specific emergency services.²

ENVIRONMENTAL CLEANUP--Used to support environmental cleanup operations.²

ENVIRONMENTAL--Used to support environmental controls, surveys, and research operations.⁵

EOD (Emergency Ordinance Disposal)--Used in supporting EOD during destruction or demolition operations.⁴ This includes EOD robotic devices.

EPLRS (Enhanced Position Location Reporting System)--Used in support of EPLRS system.⁵

EQUIPMENT CHECKS--Used to support equipment checks made prior to commencing normal operations.

ERCS (Emergency Rocket Communications Systems)--Used to support the Emergency Rocket Communication System or ECM Resistant Communications System.⁴

ETCAS (Enhanced Traffic Collision Avoidance System)--Used by aircraft equipped with the ETCAS equipment.

ETRAC (Enhanced Tactical Radar Correlator)--Used to support tactical Radar operations.²

EXERCISE--Used in supporting a military maneuver or simulated wartime operation involving planning, preparation, and execution.

EXPERIMENTAL--Used in supporting activities that require an experimental station class.

FAADC2 (Forward Area Air Defense, Command and Control)--Used for forward air defense operations.

FEMA (Federal Emergency Mgt Agency)--Used to support FEMA (Federal Emergency Mgt Agency) operations.

FIRE ALARM--Used in support of emergency fire-alarm systems.

FIRE SUPPORT--Used to support artillery in support of infantry, armored, airborne, and airborne mobile operations.

FIXED COMMUNICATIONS--Used to support fixed point to point communications links.

FLEET SUPPORT--Used to support fleet units/shore facilities.

FLIGHT TEST--Used to support flight test operations.

FLTSATCOM (Fleet Satellite Communications)--Used for voice and/or data transmissions over the FLTSATCOM system.

FORACS (Fleet Operational Readiness Accuracy Check Site)--Used to support Fleet Operational Readiness Sites.

FORWARD AIR CONTROL POST--Used in supporting a highly mobile USAF tactical air control system radar facility subordinate to the control and reporting center and or control post used to extend radar coverage and control in the forward combat area.³

GAPFILLER--Used for voice and/or data transmissions over the GAPFILLER system.

GBCS-L (Ground Based Common Sensor-Light)--Used to support the ground based sensor system.⁵

GBS (Global Broadcast System)--Used for voice and/or data transmissions over the Satellite system.⁴

GCCS-A (Global Command & Control System-Army)--Used to support Army GCCS operations.⁵

GLOBAL ALE (Automatic Link Establishment)--Used in supporting ALE operations within the DoD global communications network.

GLOBAL DISCRETE--Unpublished (non-FLIP) HF frequencies assigned to DoD global communications network.

GLOBAL--HF frequencies assigned to DoD global communications network.

GOES (Geostationary Operational Environmental Satellites)--GOES is a series of meteorological geostationary orbiting satellites that provide weather prediction data for the Western Hemisphere and particularly for the U.S.

GPS (Global Positioning System)--Used for precise positioning/navigation information.⁴

GRCS (Guardrail Common Sensor)--Used in support collection and location system.⁵

GRIZZLY (M1 Bleacher Mine Sweeper)--Used to support mine sweeping operations using CNR.⁶

GROUND CONTROL--Used in supporting those functions which controls originate from the ground and directly support ground-based operations.⁴

GROUND INTERDICTION--Used to support ground operations, convoy, scouting, surveillance etc.⁶

GROUND OPERATIONS--Used in supporting those functions which originate from the ground and directly support ground-based operations.

GSR (Ground Surveillance Radar)--Used to support ground surveillance radar operations.⁶

HAARP (High Frequency Active Auroral Research Program)--A scientific endeavor to study the properties and behavior of the ionosphere to understand its use to enhance communications and surveillance systems for both civilian and military purposes.²

HARBOR-PORT OPERATIONS--Used for controlling movements of ships in harbors and ports.²

HAVE QUICK--Used in supporting DoD's Jam-resistant UHF Communications Radio.²

HAZARDOUS MATERIAL RELEASE--Used to support hazardous material release.

HAZMAT (Hazardous Materials)--Used to support operations dealing with hazardous materials.²

HELICOPTER--Used for voice and/or data transmissions during air to air, air to ground operations.⁴

HICOM (High Command)--Used to support CINC HF high command net.

ICBM (Intercontinental Ballistic Missiles)--Used to support Intercontinental Ballistic Missiles.⁸

IEWCS (Intelligence Electronic Warfare Common Sensor)--Used in support of Intelligence and Electronic Warfare operations.⁵

IFF/SIF--Used to support Identification Friend or Foe/Selective Identification Features activities.

ILS (Instrument Landing System)--Used to support VOR and glideslope aircraft Instrument Landing Systems.

IMETS (Integrated Meteorological System)--Used to support the collection of weather reports.⁵

INDUSTRIAL CONTROLS--Used to support industrial controls.²

INFANTRY--Used in supporting those ground-based elements designed to close with and destroy the enemy and which serve as a key element of combat power in close combat.³

INSTALLATION PA SYSTEM (Giant Voice)--Used by installation public address systems.²

INSTRUCTOR/STUDENT TRAINING--Used in supporting those activities during training which originate

from the class room instructions. Mainly used for training purposes.⁴

INTELLIGENCE--Used in support of the gathering of intelligence information.

INTERPLANE--Used between aircraft in flight.

INVENTORY/INVENTORY CONTROLS (e.g., Optical Scanners)--Used in support of gathering inventory data at exchange, supply, and other logistical type facilities.

IONOSPHERIC SOUNDER--Used in support of ionospheric sounder operations.

I-REMBASS (Improved-Remotely Monitored Battlefield Sensor System)--Used to support ground surveillance operations.⁵

ISYSCON (Integrated System Control)--Used to manage multiple tactical communications systems.⁵

JSS (Joint Surveillance System)--Used in supporting the Joint Surveillance System Radars.²

JSTARS (Joint Surveillance and Target Systems)--Used in support of JSTARS operations.⁵

JTIDS (Joint Tactical Information Distribution System)--Used in support of the operation of JTIDS.⁵

LANDWARRIER--Used to support combat net radio operations for Corps and below.⁶

LEASAT (Leased Satellite)--Used for voice and/or data transmissions over the LEASAT system.

LIGHT INFANTRY--Used in supporting those elements which operate throughout the battlefield, primarily at night or during periods of limited visibility; capable of rapid deployment over great distances and often use helicopter support or tactical airlift.³

LINEBACKER--Used to operate in forward combat areas, the Linebacker is capable of shooting down rotary- and fixed-wing aircraft, as well as cruise missiles.

LINK 11--Used in support of the operation of Link 11 Naval Tactical Data Systems (ship to ship and ship to air) operations. Also known as TADIL A used by the USAF for air to ground operations.

LINK 16--Used in support of the operation of Link 16 Command and Control Tactical Data Systems. Also known as TADIL B.

LINK 4--High Frequencies (HF) Used in support of the operation of Link 11 Naval Tactical Data Systems (ship to ship and ship to air) operations.

LLDR (Lightweight Laser Designator Rangefinder)--Used in support of range finding operations.⁵

LMRDFS (Light Man-portable Radio Direction Finding System)--Used to support direction finding system.⁵

LOCAL CONTROL--Used by air traffic controllers in the vicinity of an airdrome.

LOCKS AND DAMS--Used in direct support of the operation of locks and dams.

LOGISTICS--Used in supporting those functions that originate from the ground and directly support ground-based operations for logistics commands.⁴

LONG RANGE RADAR--Used for radar transmission to determine range to the targets.

Longbow (Apache Helicopter)--Used by the weapons radar on Apache helicopters.⁶

LOOTING PREVENTION--Used in direct support of looting prevention.

M93A1 FOX--Used to support Bridge operations.⁶

MARS (Military Affiliated Radio System)--Used for voice and/or data transmissions over the Military Affiliated Radio System.

MECHANIZED INFANTRY--Used in supporting those elements which provide offensive firepower and can blunt enemy attacks and have the same mobility but less firepower than Armor.³

MEDICAL SYSTEMS--Used for medical system, primary for command, control, and communications systems.⁴

METEOROLOGICAL--Used in supporting the collection by visual observation or other detection methods, information about the activities and resources of an enemy or potential enemy or supporting the passing of data concerning the meteorological characteristics of a particular area.²

MFCS (Mortar Fire control System)--Used to support command and control of Mortar Fire Control operations.⁵

MICROWAVE DATA LINK--Used in supporting the microwave data links.⁴

MICROWAVE--Used to support Microwave data links.⁴

MILITARY POLICE--Used to support security operations, military laws, orders and regulations, traffic control, crime prevention, investigations, logistics, coordination, and planning of police functions.⁴

MILSTAR (Military Strategic and Tactical Relay System)--Used for voice and/or data transmissions over the MILSTAR system.

MISSILE--Used in supporting electronic fire distribution system designed for CONUS use in coordinating all elements of air defense from target detection to target destruction.⁴

MITT/DTES (Mobile Integrated Tactical Terminal/Distributed Common Ground System Test and Evaluation Strategy)--Used to support mobile tactical terminal.⁵

MLRS (Multiple Launch Rocket System)--Used to support the flight parameters of its main carrying missiles and submissiles.²

MLS (Microwave Landing System)--Used to support Microwave Landing Systems.

MOMS (Man on the Move System)--Used in support of Man on the Move System operations.

MOTOR POOL--Used to support the motor pool.⁴

MSE (Mobile Subscriber Equipment)--Used to provide secure, automatic digitized voice, data, and facsimile communications to the users, whether static or mobile operations.⁵

MTS (Movement Tracking System)--Used to support the movement of personnel and equipment.⁵

MUNITIONS--Used in support of the storage or movement of munitions.

MUTUAL AID--Used for fire, medical, police, and other emergency services between federal, state and local agencies.

MYSTIC STAR--Used to support the president of the US and senior federal executives.

NAOC (National Airborne Operations Center)--Used in direct support of NAOC operations.

NASA--Used in support of NASA operations.

NAVAL GUNFIRE SUPPORT--Used in direct support of Naval Gunfire Support Operations.

NAVY CAS--Used in supporting CAS performed by Navy or Marine aircraft.¹

NCIS (Naval Criminal Investigative Service)--Used by Naval Criminal Investigative Service organizations.

NISTARS (Navy Integrated Storage Tracking & Retrieval System)--Used for NISTARS activities.⁶

NORAD (North American Air defense Command)--Used by the North American Air defense Command.

NTDR (Near Term Digital Radio)--Used to support the Army's data communication backbone for platoon to brigade.⁵

OCCS SUPPORT--Used for communications support of Observer Controller Communication System (OCCS) programs and projects.

OSI (Office of Special Investigation)--Used by Office of Special Investigation organizations.

OTHER OPERATIONS--Used in supporting those functions not covered in one of the categories listed above.

OTHR/ROTHR (Over-the-Horizon Radars)--Used in supporting the OTHR. Some systems are relocatable.²

PAR (Precision Approach Radar)--Used for Precision Approach Radar operations.⁶

PAVE PAWS (Precision Acquisition Vehicle Entry Phased Array Warning System)--Used in supporting the Precision Acquisition Vehicle Entry Phased Array Warning System

PILOT-TO-DISPATCHER--Used between the base operations dispatcher and air crews.

PILOT-TO-METRO--Used between the base weather facility and air crews.

POL (Petroleum, Oil, and Lubricants)--Used to support POL activities during exercises and operations.⁴

PRIME BEEF--Used in support of the Prime Beef construction team.²

PROJECT COTHEN--Federal Anti-Drug Operations.

PUBLIC WORKS--Used to support public works.²

RADAR (Radio Detection and Ranging)--Used to support the various types of radar functions.⁴

RADIO RELAY--Used in supporting signal communication system using very high frequencies and line of sight radio transmitters and receivers in lieu of trunk wire circuits. This system, when used in conjunction with carrier equipment, will provide channels for both voice and Teletype operations.⁴

RADIOLOCATION--Used in supporting the determination of relative direction, position, or motion of an object, or its detection, by means of the constant velocity of rectilinear propagation characteristics of radio waves.

RAMP CONTROL--Used to control the movement of aircraft and vehicle traffic on the flight line.

RANGE CONTROL--Used in supporting the Range Control functions on a DoD Range² (e.g., Range scheduling).

RANGE OPERATIONS--Used in supporting general operations on a DoD Test Range or Military Training.²

RANGER UNITS--Used in supporting those units that plan and conduct special military operations and have the ability to support conventional military operations.³

RDMS (Range Data Management Subsystem)--Used to support the RDMS currently being used at the National Training Center (NTC).

RED HORSE--Used in support of air force tactical construction operations.

REFUELING--Used in supporting voice communications in support of air-air refueling operations.¹

REMOTE BARRIER CONTROL SYSTEMS--Used to control aircraft barrier systems.

REMOTE CONTROL CRANE--Used to control remotely controlled cranes such as in a shipyard, harbor or other major industrial facilities.

RESOURCES CONSERVATION--Used to support resource conservation research operations.

RESUPPLY--Used in support of re-supply operations.

RF TAGS (Radio Frequency Tags and Interrogators)--Used to communicate information to transponders located on assets in order to track principle assets in facilities or in transit.⁵

RUNWAY ICE DETECTION SYSTEMS--Used to monitor runway ice detection systems.

RUNWAY LIGHTING CONTROL--Used to control remotely controlled runway lighting.

SAFETY--Used in support of Public works safety net.

SATELLITE COMMUNICATIONS--Used for voice and/or data transmissions over a non-specific satellite

system

SAWDS (Satellite Automated WX Dist Sys)--Network to disseminate weather information to DoD facilities.

SCAMP (Single Channel Anti-Jam Manportable Terminal)--Used to support voice and data links for battle command and control communications.⁵

SCOPE SHIELD--Tactical handheld radios.

SEA OPERATIONS--Used in supporting those functions which originate from on board ship and/or directly support the launching of, actual conduct of, and returning of forces carrying out sea-based operations; operations in a maritime and littoral environment which contribute to gaining and maintaining freedom of action.

SEABEES--Used in support of SEABEES construction activities.²

SEARCH AND RESCUE--Used in supporting Search and Rescue (SAR) operational use of aircraft, surface craft, submarines, specialized rescue teams and equipment to search for and rescue personnel in distress on land or at sea.

SECURITY FORCE--Used in providing installation physical security operations.²

SENTINEL (AN/MPQ-64 Surveillance Radar)--Used for air surveillance and target acquisition/tracking sensor for Short Range Air Defense (SHORAD) weapons systems.⁵

SGLS (Space Ground Link Subsystem) (Telemetry)--Used in conjunction with the Automated Remote Tracking System (ARTS).

SHIP/AIR OPERATIONS--Used in supporting airborne units assigned to US Naval ships.

SHIP/SHIP--Used in supporting ship-to-ship communications.

SHIP/ShORE OPERATIONS--Used in supporting ship-to-shore communications.

SHIPYARD--Used in supporting shipyard operations, except remote controlled cranes.

SHORE PATROL--Used by shore patrol activities.

SHUTTLE--Used in direct support of Space Shuttle operations.²

SIMULATOR--Used to support simulator activities.

SINCGARS-ASIP (Single Channel Ground and Airborne Radio System-Advanced System Improvement Plan)--Used to support combat arms command and control operations.⁵

SINCGARS (Single Channel Ground and Airborne Radio System)--Used to support combat arms command and control operations.⁵

SNOW REMOVAL--Used to support snow removal activities.²

SOF (Supervisor of Flying)--Used by the SOF to assist pilots.

SPACE OPERATIONS--Used in supporting those functions that directly support operational space missions including satellite control and shuttle missions.²

SPECIAL OPERATIONS--Used in directly supporting Special Operations; those operations conducted by specially trained, equipped, and organized DoD forces (e.g., SOF) against strategic or tactical targets during peacetime or during hostilities.

SPECIAL SECURITY OPERATIONS--Used in direct support of special security operations.

SPEED MEASUREMENT SYSTEMS--Used by law enforcement activities to measure the speed of vehicles.

SPITFIRE (SPITFIRE Manpack UHF SATCOM DAMA Terminal)--Used to support digital voice communications.

SQUADRON/WING COMMON--A common frequency used for communication within a squadron or wing; (AF) a unit composed normally of one primary mission group and the necessary supporting organizations; (Navy) the basic organizational and administrative unit for naval-, land-, and tender-based aviation; (Marines) a balanced task organization of aircraft groups/squadrons together with appropriate command, air control, administrative, service, and maintenance units.

STRIKER II (Advanced Fire Support/Scout/Surveillance System)--Used to support long range, reconnaissance, surveillance and fire support systems.⁶

SUPPLY AND LOGISTICS--Used to support general Supply and Logistics operations.

SURVEILLANCE AND RECONNAISSANCE--Used in supporting those strategic and tactical sensors and systems which provide warning of air breathing, ballistic missile, space-based, or tactical ground-based attack or to relay voice and/or data on the activities and resources of a potential or real enemy or the characteristics of a particular area obtained through visual observations or other detection methods.¹

SURVEILLANCE SYSTEMS--Used to support base security surveillance operations.

SUSTAINING BASE OPERATIONS--Used in supporting those functions normally performed in conjunction with the continued operation of a Army Post, Navy/Marine Corps Base, or Air Force Base.²

TACAN (Tactical Air Navigation)--Used by TACAN systems.

TACCS (Tactical Army Combat Service Support Computer System)--Used in support of the TACCS.

TACJAM (Tactical Communications Jamming System)--Used to support jamming operations.⁶

TACTS (Tactical Trunk Signaling)--Used to support trunking systems.⁶

TARGET--Used to support target scoring and precision tracking radar etc.⁴
TARGET SCORING--Used to support target scoring of laser equipment.⁴
TAXI--Used by base/installation taxi systems.²
TCAS (Traffic Collision Avoidance System)--Used by aircraft equipped with the TCAS equipment.²
TCRS (Target Control System)--Used to support target control functions and exercises at NTC.
TEAMMATE--Used to support collection and direction finding systems.⁵
TELEMETRY--Used in supporting the transmission of telemetry data on a DoD Range.²
TEST AND CALIBRATION--Used in supporting the test and calibration functions.
TEST AND MEASUREMENT--Used in supporting the test and measurement functions on a DoD Range.²
TEST RANGE TIMING--Used in supporting the transmission of timing signals on a DoD Range.²
TETHERED AREOSTAT RADAR--Used in supporting the Tethered Aerostat Radars and interface system.²
THUNDERBIRDS--Used by the USAF THUNDERBIRDS demonstration team.
TMGS (Transportable mobile ground subsystems)--Used in support of telecommand operations.
TOSS (TV Ordnance Scoring System)--Used in support of telecommand operations in scoring target accuracy on military ranges.
TRACKWOLF--Used to support ground based HF skywave communications intercept and direction finding systems.⁵
TRAILBLAZER (Ground Based Communications Intelligence System)--Used by the Army to gather Intelligence.
TRAVELERS INFORMATION SYSTEM--Used to provide travelers advisories.²
TROJAN SPIRIT--Used to support the Transportable Trojan Spirit II satellite communications terminal.⁵
UAV (Unmanned Aerial Vehicle)--Used in supporting the testing and/or operations of pilotless aircraft.²
UNLICENSED DEVICE--Used by the government for use by low power devices normally operated without a license under the provisions of Part 15 of the FCC Regulations.
VORTAC (VHF Omni-range TACAN)--Used for VORTAC operations.²
VOR (Very High Frequency Omnidirectional Range)--Used for Very High Frequency (VHF) Omnidirectional Range (VOR) operations.²
WEAPON SYSTEMS--Used by major weapon systems.²
WEAPONS STORAGE PROTECTION--Used to support weapons storage facilities.⁶
WEATHER RADAR--Radar frequencies used by aircraft or ground based sites for weather purposes.
WHCA (White House Communications Agency)--Used in supporting WHCA operations.
WILDLIFE PRESERVATION--Used for game wardens, endangered species/wildlife preservation and tracking the movements of wild animals.
WIND PROFILER--Used for sensing wind shear in the vicinity of airports.
WIN-T (Warfighter Information Network-Tactical)--Used to support the Army's tactical Intranet consisting of switching/routing/transport that provides voice, data and video services.⁶
WIRELESS LOCAL AREA NETWORK--Used to support local area network frequency bands.⁶
WOLVERINE (Assault Bridge)--Used to support command and control of bridge operations.⁶

Notes: --

(None) Taken directly from Joint Pub 1-02, *Department of Defense Dictionary of Military and Associated Terms*.

1. Adapted from existing definition(s) contained in Joint Pub 1-02, *Department of Defense Dictionary of Military and Associated Terms*.

2. Definition derived from various DoD sources.

3. Definition extracted or derived from HQ Department of the Army, FM 100-5, *Operations*.

4. Definition extracted or derived from HQ Department of the Army, AR 310-25, *Dictionary of United States Army Terms*.

5. Definition extracted or derived from Command, Control, Communications, Computer, Intelligence & Electronic Warfare and Sensors and Information Management (C4IEWS & IM).

6. Definition extracted or derived from Secretary of the Army Research, Development, & Acquisition via the Internet.

Field Name: IN BAND INDICATOR

Tag: INB

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 1, 0

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: Indicates frequency range is in accordance with the allocation table.

Program generated

Rules for Submission:

FAS:

SPS:

SSG:

BR:

Examples:

Field Name: INITIAL COMPUTER PROCESSING DATE

Tag: IPD

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 8, 0

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: The date the frequency application is first processed by the automated programs for consideration by the Frequency Assignment Subcommittee.

Program generated field.

Rules for Submission:

FAS:

Format:

1. The first four characters contain a year.
2. Characters five and six contain a month.
3. Characters seven and eight contain a day.

SPS:

SSG:

BR:

Examples: 20010515

Field Name: RECORD INDICATOR

Tag: IRI

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 1,0

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals): 1,0

Field Definition: The code that indicates whether the frequency application is to be submitted to NTIA.

Rules for Submission:

FAS: Optional. Enter one of the following:

Y - indicates that the frequency application is to be submitted to NTIA for inclusion on the GMF or a frequency authorization exists on the GMF and an action changing its status is to be submitted to NTIA.

U - indicates that the frequency application or frequency authorization is inside the United States and Possessions; and the action is NOT submitted to NTIA.

O - indicates that the frequency application or frequency authorization is outside the United States and Possessions; and the action is NOT submitted to NTIA.

N - indicates that the frequency authorization exists in the GMF but this action is not to be sent to NTIA. The data being changed will not be stored in the GMF record.

SPS:

SSG:

BR:

Examples: Y

Associated Data Elements:

Field Name: INFORMATION TRANSFER REQUIREMENT

Tag: ITR

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 2000,0

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: The required character, quantities, data rates, and circuit quality/reliability.

Rules for Submission:

FAS:

SPS:

SSG:

BR:

Examples:

Associated Data Elements:

Field Name: ITU BR REGISTRATION CODE

Tag: ITU

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 22, 0

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: A code and text that indicates the status of the assignment's registration with the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) Radio communication Bureau (BR).

Rules for Submission:

FAS: Optional.

Format:

1. The first character is one of the following letters which represents the status of the registration.

- R - Notified and registered by BR
- U - Notified to BR but negative decision
- I - Registration with BR on an insistence basis
- O - Not notified to BR
- P - Pending notification to BR
- M - Registered with BR but needs to be modified
- Y - BR registration required

If amplifying comments are to be included follow the format requirements in paragraph 2 and 3.

2. The second character is a comma.
3. Enter amplifying comments. If a date is to be included (e.g. registration date) enter the date using A YYYYMMDD format followed by a comma and comments.

SPS:

SSG:

BR:

Examples: R,20050527,2A

Associated Data Elements:

Field Name: DOD EQUIPMENT ALLOCATION NUMBER

Tag: J12

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 8, 0

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: DoD allocation number assigned to the equipment or system by the DoD USMCEB J/F-12 Working Group.

Rules for Submission:

FAS:

SPS: If a DoD allocation number is assigned to the equipment or system by the DoD USMCEB J/F-12 Working Group, enter the remainder of the number that follows the J/F-12/ characters common to all J/F-12 numbers. For the example below, the total J/F-12 number would be J/F-12/7314/5.

SSG:

BR:

Examples: 7314/5

Associated Data Elements:

Field Name: JUSTIFICATION OUT-OF-BAND

Tag: JFOB

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 500, 0

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: The agency provided justification for operation on frequencies that are not in accordance with frequency allocation table.

Rules for Submission:

FAS:

SPS: This field is required whenever an agency request certification of operation on a frequency which is not in accordance with allocation table.

SSG:

BR:

Examples:

Associated Data Elements:

Field Name: JOINT FREQUENCY ASSIGNMENTS

Tag: JNT

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 4, 0

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: An abbreviation from Annex G of the NTIA Manual identifying the U.S. Federal Government Agency(ies) which have jointly submitted the frequency application and are authorized to use the frequency authorization.

Rules for Submission:

FAS:

1. The abbreviation shall be from Annex G of the NTIA Manual.
2. The application that is submitted jointly by two or more agencies is prepared by the agency which is identified in the SERIAL NUMBER (SER) field. Enter the agency identified by SERIAL NUMBER first.

SPS:

SSG:

BR:

Examples: NASA

Associated Data Elements:

AGC - AGENCY NAME

SER - SERIAL NUMBER

Field Name: JUSTIFICATION OUT-OF-BAND
Tag: JOB

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 2000, 0

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: Justification for frequency operation not in accordance with allocation tables.

Rules for Submission:

FAS:

SPS: Required if In Band Indicator (INB) is false.

SSG:

BR:

Examples:

Associated Data Elements:

INB - IN BAND INDICATOR

Field Name: STATION OPERATIONAL RADIUS

Tag: L01

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 8, 2

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: The station's authorized radius of operation.

Rules for Submission:

- FAS:**
1. For mobile, portable, or transportable stations, the authorized area of operation must be specified as either a circular area (L01, L51), or an area enclosed within a polygon (L50).
 2. For mobile, portable or transportable stations with a circular area of operation, enter the radius of the authorized area of operation in kilometers.

SSG:

BR:

Examples: 50

Associated Data Elements:

L01 - STATION OPERATIONAL RADIUS

L51 - STATION CENTER OF OPERATIONS COORDINATES

L08 - CENTER LATITUDE

L09 - CENTER LONGITUDE

Field Name: LATITUDES OF STATION AREA OF OPERATION

Tag: L02

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 8,0

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: The latitudes used to define the perimeter of an enclosed area of station operation.

Rules for Submission:

FAS:

1. For mobile, portable or transportable stations within an authorized area of operation enclosed within a polygon, enter the coordinates to the nearest second of the points defining the perimeter in a clockwise order starting with any point. The last point should not repeat the starting point. A minimum of three points is required.
2. When entering the data in degrees, minutes, and seconds, characters 1 and 2 are the degrees, characters 3 and 4 are the minutes, characters 5 and 6 are the seconds, character 7 is "N" for North of the equator or "S" for South of the equator. Use leading zeros as required.
3. When entering the value in decimal degrees, four decimal places are required. Follow the value with "N" for North of the Equator or "S" for South of the Equator.
4. If the STATION AREA OF OPERATION COORDINATES (L50) are entered, the LATITUDES OF STATION AREA OF OPERATION (L02) will be automatically stored in L02.

SPS:

SSG:

BR:

Examples: 432343N
43.3952N

Associated Data Elements:

L02 - LATITUDES OF STATION AREA OF OPERATION
L03 - LONGITUDES OF STATION AREA OF OPERATION
L50 - STATION AREA OF OPERATION COORDINATES

Field Name: LONGITUDES OF STATION AREA OF OPERATION

Tag: L03

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 9,0

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: The longitudes used to define the perimeter of an enclosed area of station operation.

Rules for Submission:

FAS:

1. For mobile, portable or transportable stations within an authorized area of operation enclosed within a polygon, enter the coordinates to the nearest second of the points defining the perimeter in a clockwise order starting with any point. The last point should not repeat the starting point. A minimum of three points is required.
2. When entering the data in degrees, minutes, and seconds, characters 1, 2 and 3 are the degrees, characters 4 and 5 are the minutes, characters 6 and 7 are the seconds, character 8 is "E" for East of the prime meridian or "W" for West of the prime meridian. Use leading zeros as required.
3. When entering the value in decimal degrees, four decimal places are required. Follow the value with "E" for East of the prime meridian or "W" for West of the prime meridian.
4. If the STATION AREA OF OPERATION COORDINATES (L50) are entered, the LONGITUDES OF STATION AREA OF OPERATION (L03) will be automatically stored in L03.

SPS:

SSG:

BR:

Examples: 0743221E
74.5391E

Associated Data Elements:

L02 - LATITUDES OF STATION AREA OF OPERATION
L03 - LONGITUDES OF STATION AREA OF OPERATION
L50 - STATION AREA OF OPERATION COORDINATES

Field Name: AIRCRAFT OPERATIONAL FLIGHT ALTITUDE

Tag: L04

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 8, 0

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: The maximum altitude above sea level at which the aircraft station operates.

Rules for Submission:

FAS: Enter in feet the maximum altitude above sea level at which the aircraft station will operate.

SPS:

SSG:

BR:

Examples: 30000

Field Name: ANTENNA SITE ELEVATION

Tag: L05

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 5, 0

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: The elevation above mean sea level of the antenna location.

Applicant and/or program generated.

Rules for Submission:

FAS:

1. This field is not required for terrestrial stations if the location is an area, or is for mobile, portable, or transportable transmitting stations. See Chapter 9 of the NTIA Manual for details.
2. When the elevation is required for terrestrial stations and the field is blank, data will be entered by automated processing.
3. For a site below mean sea level precede the elevation with a minus (-).

SPS:

SSG:

BR:

Examples:

Field Name: ANTENNA HEIGHT

Tag: L06

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 5, 0

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: The height of the center of radiation above the ANTENNA SITE ELEVATION (L05).

Rules for Submission:

FAS: Enter in meters.

SPS:

SSG:

BR:

Examples: 100

Field Name: ANTENNA AZIMUTH

Tag: L07

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 7, 2

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: The azimuth of the main antenna lobe.

Rules for Submission:

FAS: For antennas oriented in a fixed direction, using 360 degrees as true North, enter in degrees the azimuth of the main antenna lobe, as measured in a clockwise direction from true North.

SPS:

SSG:

BR:

Examples: 30

Field Name: CENTER LATITUDE

Tag: L08

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 8,0

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: The latitude of the center of operations for the mobile, portable, or transportable station.

Rules for Submission:

FAS:

1. For mobile, portable or transportable stations with a circular area of operation, enter the center latitude to the nearest second. Enter the data in degrees, minutes, and seconds North or South of the equator, or in decimal degrees.
2. When entering the data in degrees, minutes, and seconds, characters 1 and 2 are the degrees, characters 3 and 4 are the minutes, characters 5 and 6 are the seconds, character 7 is "N" for North of the equator or "S" for South of the equator. Use leading zeros as required.
3. When entering the value in decimal degrees, four decimal places are required. Follow the value with "N" for North of the equator or "S" for South of the equator.
4. If the STATION CENTER OF OPERATIONS COORDINATES (L51) are entered, the CENTER LATITUDE (L08) will be automatically stored in L08.

SPS:

SSG:

BR:

Examples: 43.6432N
432343N

Associated Data Elements:

L01 - STATION OPERATIONAL RADIUS
L51 - STATION CENTER OF OPERATIONS COORDINATES
L08 - CENTER LATITUDE
L09 - CENTER LONGITUDE

Field Name: CENTER LONGITUDE

Tag: L09

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 9,0

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: The longitude of the center of operations for the mobile, portable, or transportable station.

Rules for Submission:

FAS:

1. For mobile, portable or transportable stations with a circular area of operation, enter the center longitude to the nearest second. Enter the data in degrees, minutes, and seconds East or West of the prime meridian, or in decimal degrees.
2. When entering the data in degrees, minutes, and seconds, characters 1, 2, and 3 are the degrees; characters 4 and 5 are the minutes, characters 6 and 7 are the seconds, character 8 is "E" for East of the prime meridian or "W" for West of the prime meridian. Use leading zeros as required.
3. When entering the value in decimal degrees, four decimal places are required. Follow the value with "E" for East of the prime meridian or "W" for West of the prime meridian.
4. If the STATION CENTER OF OPERATIONS COORDINATES (L51) are entered, the CENTER LONGITUDE (L09) will be automatically stored in L09.

SPS:

SSG:

BR:

Examples: 0743421E
74.5725E

Associated Data Elements:

L01 - STATION OPERATIONAL RADIUS
L51 - STATION CENTER OF OPERATIONS COORDINATES
L08 - CENTER LATITUDE
L09 - CENTER LONGITUDE

Field Name: CERTIFIED CENTER LATITUDE

Tag: L10

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals):8,0

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: The latitude of the certified center of operation.

Rules for Submission:

FAS:

SPS:

1. For certified stations enter the value to the nearest second. Data may be entered in degrees, minutes and seconds North or South of the equator, or in decimal degrees.
2. When entering the data in degrees, minutes, and seconds, characters 1 and 2 are the degrees, characters 3 and 4 are the minutes, characters 5 and 6 are the seconds, character 7 is "N" for North or "S" for South. Use leading zeros as required.

Use either the set of CERTIFIED OPERATIONAL RADIUS (L12), CERTIFIED CENTER LATITUDE (L10), CERTIFIED CENTER LONGITUDE (L11) or the set of LATITUDES OF CERTIFIED AREA OF OPERATION (L13) and LONGITUDES OF CERTIFIED AREA OF OPERATION (L14) to best describe the area of operation.

SSG:

BR:

Examples: 385913N
38.9869N

Associated Data Elements:

L10 - CERTIFIED CENTER LATITUDE
L11 - CERTIFIED CENTER LONGITUDE
L12 - CERTIFIED OPERATIONAL RADIUS

Field Name: CERTIFIED CENTER LONGITUDE

Tag: L11

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 9,0

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: The longitude of the certified center of operations.

Rules for Submission:

FAS:

SPS:

1. For certified stations enter the value to the nearest second. Data may be entered in degrees, minutes and seconds East or West of the prime meridian, or in decimal degrees.
2. When entering the data in degrees, minutes, and seconds, characters 1, 2, and 3 are the degrees; characters 4 and 5 are the minutes, characters 6 and 7 are the seconds, character 8 is "E" for East or "W" for West. Use leading zeros as required.

Use either the set of CERTIFIED OPERATIONAL RADIUS (L12), CERTIFIED CENTER LATITUDE (L10), CERTIFIED CENTER LONGITUDE (L11) or the set of LATITUDES OF CERTIFIED AREA OF OPERATION (L13) and LONGITUDES OF CERTIFIED AREA OF OPERATION (L14) to best describe the area of operation.

SSG:

BR:

Examples: 0762927W
76.4908W

Associated Data Elements:

L10 - CERTIFIED CENTER LATITUDE
L11 - CERTIFIED CENTER LONGITUDE
L12 - CERTIFIED OPERATIONAL RADIUS

Field Name: CERTIFIED OPERATIONAL RADIUS

Tag: L12

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 8, 2

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: The certified radius of operation.

Rules for Submission:

FAS:

SPS: Enter the radius of operation from a given geographical location for certified stations.

Use either the set of CERTIFIED OPERATIONAL RADIUS (L12), CERTIFIED CENTER LATITUDE (L10), CERTIFIED CENTER LONGITUDE (L11) or the set of LATITUDES OF CERTIFIED AREA OF OPERATION (L13) and LONGITUDES OF CERTIFIED AREA OF OPERATION (L14) to best describe the area of operation.

SSG:

BR:

Examples: 100

Associated Data Elements:

L10 - CERTIFIED CENTER LATITUDE

L11 - CERTIFIED CENTER LONGITUDE

L12 - CERTIFIED OPERATIONAL RADIUS

Field Name: LATITUDES OF CERTIFIED AREA OF OPERATION

Tag: L13

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 8,0

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: The latitudes used to define the perimeter of a certified enclosed area of operation.

Rules for Submission:

FAS:

SPS: Enter the latitudes of the points defining the perimeter in a clockwise order starting with any point. The last point should not repeat the starting point. A minimum of three points is required.

Use either the set of CERTIFIED OPERATIONAL RADIUS (L12), CERTIFIED CENTER LATITUDE (L10), CERTIFIED CENTER LONGITUDE (L11) or the set of LATITUDES OF CERTIFIED AREA OF OPERATION (L13) and LONGITUDES OF CERTIFIED AREA OF OPERATION (L14) to best describe the area of operation.

SSG:

BR:

Examples: 394217N or 39.7047N
394251N or 39.7142N
382621N or 38.4392N
382547N or 38.4297N
375224N or 37.8733N
375451N or 37.9142N
391947N or 39.2455N
391154N or 39.1464N

Associated Data Elements:

L13 - LATITUDES OF CERTIFIED AREA OF OPERATION

L14 - LONGITUDES OF CERTIFIED AREA OF OPERATION

Field Name: LONGITUDES OF CERTIFIED AREA OF OPERATION

Tag: L14

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 9,0

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: The longitudes used to define the perimeter of a certified enclosed area of operation.

Rules for Submission:

FAS:

SPS: Enter the longitudes of the points defining the perimeter in a clockwise order starting with any point. The last point should not repeat the starting point. A minimum of three points is required.

Use either the set of CERTIFIED OPERATIONAL RADIUS (L12), CERTIFIED CENTER LATITUDE (L10), CERTIFIED CENTER LONGITUDE (L11) or the set of LATITUDES OF CERTIFIED AREA OF OPERATION (L13) and LONGITUDES OF CERTIFIED AREA OF OPERATION (L14) to best describe the area of operation.

SSG:

BR:

Examples: 0792823W or 079.4731W
0754719W or 075.7886W
0754141W or 075.6947W
0745352W or 074.8978W
0745426W or 074.9072W
0771859W or 077.3164W
0774338W or 077.7272W
0792930W or 079.4917W

Associated Data Elements:

L13 - LATITUDES OF CERTIFIED AREA OF OPERATION
L14 - LONGITUDES OF CERTIFIED AREA OF OPERATION

Field Name: CERTIFIED LOCATION NAME

Tag: L15

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 35,0

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: The name of the physical location where the system is certified to operate.

Rules for Submission:

FAS:

SPS: Enter the name of the city or other geographical subdivision in which the system has been certified to operate.

SSG:

BR:

Examples: Annapolis

Field Name: REQUESTED CERTIFIED LOCATION NAME

Tag: L16

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 35,0

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: The name of the physical location where the system is requested to operate.

Rules for Submission:

FAS:

SPS: Enter the name of the city or other geographical subdivision in which the system has been certified to operate.

SSG:

BR:

Examples: Annapolis

Field Name: REQUESTED CERTIFIED CENTER LATITUDE

Tag: L17

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals):8,0

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: The latitude of the requested certified center of operation.

Rules for Submission:

FAS:

SPS:

1. For requested certified stations enter the value to the nearest second. Data may be entered in degrees, minutes and seconds North or South of the equator, or in decimal degrees.
2. When entering the data in degrees, minutes, and seconds, characters 1 and 2 are the degrees, characters 3 and 4 are the minutes, characters 5 and 6 are the seconds, character 7 is "N" for North or "S" for South. Use leading zeros as required.

Use either the set of REQUESTED CERTIFIED OPERATIONAL RADIUS (L19), REQUESTED CERTIFIED CENTER LATITUDE (L17), REQUESTED CERTIFIED CENTER LONGITUDE (L18) or the set of REQUESTED LATITUDES OF CERTIFIED AREA OF OPERATION (L20) and REQUESTED LONGITUDES OF CERTIFIED AREA OF OPERATION (L21) to best describe the area of operation.

SSG:

BR:

Examples: 385913N
38.9869N

Associated Data Elements:

L17 - REQUESTED CERTIFIED CENTER LATITUDE

L18 - REQUESTED CERTIFIED CENTER LONGITUDE

L19 - REQUESTED CERTIFIED OPERATIONAL RADIUS

Field Name: REQUESTED CERTIFIED CENTER LONGITUDE

Tag: L18

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 9,0

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: The longitude of the requested certified center of operations.

Rules for Submission:

FAS:

SPS:

1. For certified stations enter the value to the nearest second. Data may be entered in degrees, minutes and seconds East or West of the prime meridian, or in decimal degrees.

2. When entering the data in degrees, minutes, and seconds, characters 1, 2, and 3 are the degrees; characters 4 and 5 are the minutes, characters 6 and 7 are the seconds, character 8 is "E" for East or "W" for West. Use leading zeros as required..

Use either the set of REQUESTED CERTIFIED OPERATIONAL RADIUS (L19), REQUESTED CERTIFIED CENTER LATITUDE (L17), REQUESTED CERTIFIED CENTER LONGITUDE (L18) or the set of REQUESTED LATITUDES OF CERTIFIED AREA OF OPERATION (L20) and REQUESTED LONGITUDES OF CERTIFIED AREA OF OPERATION (L21) to best describe the area of operation.

SSG:

BR:

Examples: 0762927W
76.4908W

Associated Data Elements:

L17 - REQUESTED CERTIFIED CENTER LATITUDE

L18 - REQUESTED CERTIFIED CENTER LONGITUDE

L19 - REQUESTED CERTIFIED OPERATIONAL RADIUS

Field Name: REQUESTED CERTIFIED OPERATIONAL RADIUS

Tag: L19

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 8, 2

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: The requested certified radius of operation.

Rules for Submission:

FAS:

SPS: Enter the radius of operation from a given geographical location for certified stations.

Use either the set of REQUESTED CERTIFIED OPERATIONAL RADIUS (L19), REQUESTED CERTIFIED CENTER LATITUDE (L17), REQUESTED CERTIFIED CENTER LONGITUDE (L18) or the set of REQUESTED LATITUDES OF CERTIFIED AREA OF OPERATION (L20) and REQUESTED LONGITUDES OF CERTIFIED AREA OF OPERATION (L21) to best describe the area of operation.

SSG:

BR:

Examples: 100

Associated Data Elements:

L17 - REQUESTED CERTIFIED CENTER LATITUDE

L18 - REQUESTED CERTIFIED CENTER LONGITUDE

L19 - REQUESTED CERTIFIED OPERATIONAL RADIUS

Field Name: REQUESTED LATITUDES OF CERTIFIED AREA OF OPERATION

Tag: L20

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 8,0

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: The latitudes used to define an enclosed area of a station operation.

Rules for Submission:

FAS:

SPS: Enter the latitudes of the points defining the perimeter in a clockwise order starting with any point. The last point should not repeat the starting point. A minimum of three points is required.

Use either the set of REQUESTED CERTIFIED OPERATIONAL RADIUS (L19), REQUESTED CERTIFIED CENTER LATITUDE (L17), REQUESTED CERTIFIED CENTER LONGITUDE (L18) or the set of REQUESTED LATITUDES OF CERTIFIED AREA OF OPERATION (L20) and REQUESTED LONGITUDES OF CERTIFIED AREA OF OPERATION (L21) to best describe the area of operation.

SSG:

BR:

Examples: 394217N or 39.7047N
394251N or 39.7142N
382621N or 38.4392N
382547N or 38.4297N
375224N or 37.8733N
375451N or 37.9142N
391947N or 39.2455N
391154N or 39.1464N

Associated Data Elements:

L20 - REQUESTED LATITUDES OF CERTIFIED AREA OF OPERATION

L21 - REQUESTED LONGITUDES OF CERTIFIED AREA OF OPERATION

Field Name: REQUESTED LONGITUDES OF CERTIFIED AREA OF OPERATION

Tag: L21

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 9,0

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: The longitudes used to define an enclosed area of a station operation.

Rules for Submission:

FAS:

SPS: Enter the longitudes of the points defining the perimeter in a clockwise order starting with any point. The last point should not repeat the starting point. A minimum of three points is required.

Use either the set of REQUESTED CERTIFIED OPERATIONAL RADIUS (L19), REQUESTED CERTIFIED CENTER LATITUDE (L17), REQUESTED CERTIFIED CENTER LONGITUDE (L18) or the set of REQUESTED LATITUDES OF CERTIFIED AREA OF OPERATION (L20) and REQUESTED LONGITUDES OF CERTIFIED AREA OF OPERATION (L21) to best describe the area of operation.

SSG:

BR:

Examples: 0792823W or 079.4731W
0754719W or 075.7886W
0754141W or 075.6947W
0745352W or 074.8978W
0745426W or 074.9072W
0771859W or 077.3164W
0774338W or 077.7272W
0792930W or 079.4917W

Associated Data Elements:

L20 - REQUESTED LATITUDES OF CERTIFIED AREA OF OPERATION

L21 - REQUESTED LONGITUDES OF CERTIFIED AREA OF OPERATION

Field Name: RADIUS OF MULTIPLE FIXED SERVICE STATIONS

Tag: L30

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 4, 2

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: The authorized radius of operation for systems authorized with a Record Note S361 (in the Fixed Service).

Rules for Submission:

FAS: Enter the radius of operation in kilometers for multiple stations in the Fixed Service, record note S361 in the NOTES (NTS) field, which operate:

- a. within a maximum radius of five kilometers from a given geographical location,
- b. with transmitter power less than ten watts e.i.r.p., and
- c. antenna height less than ten meters above terrain.

SPS:

SSG:

BR:

Examples: 2

Associated Data Elements:

L30 - RADIUS OF MULTIPLE FIXED SERVICE STATIONS

L31 - LATITUDE OF MULTIPLE FIXED SERVICE STATIONS

L32 - LONGITUDE OF MULTIPLE FIXED SERVICE STATIONS

L53 - CENTER COORDINATES OF MULTIPLE FIXED SERVICE STATIONS

Field Name: LATITUDE OF MULTIPLE FIXED SERVICE STATIONS

Tag: L31

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 8,0

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: The latitude of the center of the area of operation for frequency authorizations with a Record Note S361 (in the Fixed Service).

Rules for Submission:

FAS:

1. For multiple stations in the Fixed Service, record note S361 in the NOTES (NTS) field, which operate:

- a. within a maximum radius of five kilometers from a given geographical location,
- b. with the transmitter power less than ten watts e.i.r.p., and
- c. antenna height less than ten meters above terrain,

enter the latitude of the center of the area of operation, to the nearest second. Data may be entered in degrees, minutes and seconds East or West of the prime meridian, or in decimal degrees.

2. When entering the data in degrees, minutes, and seconds, characters 1 and 2 are the degrees, characters 3 and 4 are the minutes, characters 5 and 6 are the seconds, character 7 is "N" for North of the equator or "S" for South of the equator. Use leading zeros as required..

3. When entering the value in decimal degrees, four decimal places are required. Follow the value with "N" for North of the equator or "S" for South of the equator.

4. If the CENTER COORDINATES OF MULTIPLE FIXED SERVICE STATIONS (L53) is entered, the data will be automatically stored in L31.

SPS:

SSG:

BR:

Examples: 352119N
35.3500N

Associated Data Elements:

L30 - RADIUS OF MULTIPLE FIXED SERVICE STATIONS

L31 - LATITUDE OF MULTIPLE FIXED SERVICE STATIONS

L32 - LONGITUDE OF MULTIPLE FIXED SERVICE STATIONS

L53 - CENTER COORDINATES OF MULTIPLE FIXED SERVICE STATIONS

Field Name: LONGITUDE OF MULTIPLE FIXED SERVICE STATIONS

Tag: L32

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 9,0

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: The longitude of the center of the area of operation for frequency authorizations with a Record Note S361 (in the Fixed Service).

Rules for Submission:

FAS:

1. For multiple stations in the Fixed Service, record note S361 in the NOTES (NTS) field, which operate:

- a. within a maximum radius of five kilometers from a given geographical location,
- b. with the transmitter power less than ten watts e.i.r.p., and
- c. antenna height less than ten meters above terrain,

enter the longitude of the center of the area of operation, to the nearest second. Data may be entered in degrees, minutes and seconds East or West of the prime meridian, or in decimal degrees.

2. When entering the data in degrees, minutes, and seconds, characters 1, 2, and 3 are the degrees; characters 4 and 5 are the minutes, characters 6 and 7 are the seconds, character 8 is "E" for East of the prime meridian or "W" for West of the prime meridian. Use leading zeros as required..

3. When entering the value in decimal degrees, four decimal places are required. Follow the value with "E" for East of the prime meridian or "W" for West of the prime meridian.

4. If the CENTER COORDINATES OF MULTIPLE FIXED SERVICE STATIONS (L53) is entered, the data will be automatically stored in L32.

SPS:

SSG:

BR:

Examples: 895208W
89.8680W

Associated Data Elements:

L30 - RADIUS OF MULTIPLE FIXED SERVICE STATIONS

L31 - LATITUDE OF MULTIPLE FIXED SERVICE STATIONS

L32 - LONGITUDE OF MULTIPLE FIXED SERVICE STATIONS

L53 - CENTER COORDINATES OF MULTIPLE FIXED SERVICE STATIONS

Field Name: STATION AREA OF OPERATION COORDINATES

Tag: L50

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 18, 0

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: The Display, optional Input/Output field for the LATITUDES OF STATION AREA OF OPERATION (L02) and LONGITUDES OF STATION AREA OF OPERATION (L03).

Rules for Submission:

FAS: L50 is a combination of the data elements:

L02 LATITUDES OF STATION AREA OF OPERATION
L03 LONGITUDES OF STATION AREA OF OPERATION

1. For mobile, portable, or transportable stations with an authorized area of operation enclosed within a polygon, enter the coordinates to the nearest second of the points defining the perimeter in a clockwise order starting with any point. The last point should not repeat the starting point. A minimum of three points is required.
2. When entering the latitudes, enter the data in degrees, minutes and seconds North or South of the equator, or in decimal degrees.
 - (a) When entering the data in degrees, minutes, and seconds, characters 1 and 2 are the degrees, characters 3 and 4 are the minutes, characters 5 and 6 are the seconds, character 7 is "N" for North of the equator or "S" for South of the equator. Use leading zeros as required.
 - (b) When entering the value in decimal degrees, four decimal places are required. Follow the value with "N" for North of the equator or "S" for South of the equator.
3. When entering the longitudes, enter the data in degrees, minutes and seconds East or West of the prime meridian, or in decimal degrees.
 - (a) When entering the data in degrees, minutes, and seconds, characters 1, 2, and 3 are the degrees; characters 4 and 5 are the minutes, characters 6 and 7 are the seconds, character 8 is "E" for East of the prime meridian or "W" for West of the prime meridian. Use leading zeros as required.
 - (b) When entering the value in decimal degrees, four decimal places are required. Follow the value with "E" for East of the prime meridian or "W" for West of the prime meridian.
4. Enter a space between the latitude and longitude.

SPS:

SSG:

BR:

Examples: 394217N 0792823W or 39.7047N 079.4731W
394251N 0754719W or 39.7142N 075.7886W
382621N 0754141W or 38.4392N 075.6947W
382547N 0745352W or 38.4297N 074.8978W
375224N 0745426W or 37.8733N 074.9072W
375451N 0771859W or 37.9142N 077.3164W
391947N 0774338W or 39.2455N 077.7272W
391154N 0792930W or 39.1464N 079.4917W

Associated Data Elements:

L02 - LATITUDES OF STATION AREA OF OPERATION
L03 - LONGITUDES OF STATION AREA OF OPERATION
L50 - STATION AREA OF OPERATION COORDINATES

Field Name: STATION CENTER OF OPERATION COORDINATES

Tag: L51

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 18, 0

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: The Display, optional Input/Output field for the CENTER LATITUDE (L08) and CENTER LONGITUDE (L09).

Rules for Submission:

FAS: L51 is a combination of the data elements:

L08 CENTER LATITUDE
L09 CENTER LONGITUDE

1. For mobile, portable, or transportable stations with a circular area of operation, enter the center latitude and center longitude to the nearest second.
2. When entering the LATITUDE, enter the data in degrees, minutes and seconds North or South of the equator, or in decimal degrees.
 - (a) When entering the data in degrees, minutes, and seconds, characters 1 and 2 are the degrees, characters 3 and 4 are the minutes, characters 5 and 6 are the seconds, character 7 is "N" for North of the equator or "S" for South of the equator. Use leading zeros as required.
 - (b) When entering the value in decimal degrees, four decimal places are required. Follow the value with "N" for North of the equator or "S" for South of the equator.
3. When entering the LONGITUDE, enter the data in degrees, minutes and seconds East or West of the prime meridian, or in decimal degrees.
 - (a) When entering the data in degrees, minutes, and seconds, characters 1, 2, and 3 are the degrees; characters 4 and 5 are the minutes, characters 6 and 7 are the seconds, character 8 is "E" for East of the prime meridian or "W" for West of the prime meridian. Use leading zeros as required.
 - (b) When entering the value in decimal degrees, four decimal places are required. Follow the value with "E" for East of the prime meridian or "W" for West of the prime meridian.
4. Enter a space between the latitude and longitude.

SPS:

SSG:

BR:

Examples: 385913N 0762927W or 38.9669N 76.4908W

Associated Data Elements:

L01 - STATION OPERATIONAL RADIUS
L51 - STATION CENTER OF OPERATIONS COORDINATES
L08 - CENTER LATITUDE

L09 - CENTER LONGITUDE

Field Name: STATION ANTENNA COORDINATES

Tag: L52

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 18, 0

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: The Display, optional Input/Output field for the STATION ANTENNA LATITUDE (LAT) and STATION ANTENNA LONGITUDE (LON).

Rules for Submission:

FAS: L52 is a combination of the data elements:

LAT	STATION ANTENNA LATITUDE
LON	STATION ANTENNA LONGITUDE

1. For stations at fixed locations, enter the antenna coordinates to the nearest second.
2. When entering the latitude, enter the data in degrees, minutes and seconds North or South of the equator, or in decimal degrees.
 - (a) When entering the data in degrees, minutes, and seconds, characters 1 and 2 are the degrees, characters 3 and 4 are the minutes, characters 5 and 6 are the seconds, and character 7 is "N" for North of the equator or "S" for South of the equator. Use leading zeroes as required.
 - (b) When entering the value in decimal degrees, four decimal places are required. Follow the value with "N" for North of the equator or "S" for South of the equator.
3. When entering the longitude, enter the data in degrees, minutes, and seconds, East or West of the prime meridian, or in decimal degrees.
 - (a) When entering the data in degrees, minutes, and seconds, characters 1, 2, and 3 are the degrees; characters 4 and 5 are the minutes, characters 6 and 7 are the seconds, character 8 is "E" for East of the prime meridian or "W" for West of the prime meridian. Use leading zeroes as required.
 - (b) When entering the value in decimal degrees, four decimal places are required. Follow the value with "E" for East of the prime meridian or "W" for West of the prime meridian.
4. Enter a space between the latitude and longitude.

SPS:

SSG:

BR:

Examples:

352119N 0895208W
35.3500N 89.8680W

Associated Data Elements:

L52 - STATION ANTENNA COORDINATES

LAT - STATION ANTENNA LATITUDE

LON - STATION ANTENNA LONGITUDE

Field Name: CENTER COORDINATES OF MULTIPLE FIXED SERVICE STATIONS

Tag: L53

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 18, 0

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: The Display, optional Input/Output field for the LATITUDE OF MULTIPLE FIXED SERVICE STATIONS (L31) and LONGITUDE OF MULTIPLE FIXED SERVICE STATIONS (L32).

Rules for Submission:

FAS: L53 is a combination of the data elements:

L31	LATITUDE OF MULTIPLE FIXED SERVICE STATIONS
L32	LONGITUDE OF MULTIPLE FIXED SERVICE STATIONS

1. Enter the center coordinates of the area of operation, to the nearest second, for multiple stations in the Fixed Service, record note S361 in the NOTES (NTS) field, which operate:

- a. within a maximum radius of five kilometers from a given geographical location,
- b. with transmitter power less than ten watts e.i.r.p., and
- c. antenna height less than ten meters above terrain.

2. When entering the latitude, enter the data in degrees, minutes and seconds North or South of the equator, or in decimal degrees.

(a) When entering the data in degrees, minutes, and seconds, characters 1 and 2 are the degrees, characters 3 and 4 are the minutes, characters 5 and 6 are the seconds, and character 7 is "N" for North of the equator or "S" for South of the equator. Use leading zeroes as required.

(b) When entering the value in decimal degrees, four decimal places are required. Follow the value with "N" for North of the equator or "S" for South of the equator.

3. When entering the longitude, enter the data in degrees, minutes, and seconds, East or West of the prime meridian, or in decimal degrees.

(a) When entering the data in degrees, minutes, and seconds, characters 1, 2, and 3 are the degrees; characters 4 and 5 are the minutes, characters 6 and 7 are the seconds, character 8 is "E" for East of the prime meridian or "W" for West of the prime meridian. Use leading zeroes as required.

(b) When entering the value in decimal degrees, four decimal places are required. Follow the value with "E" for East of the prime meridian or "W" for West of the prime meridian.

4. Enter a space between the latitude and longitude.

SPS:

SOG:

BR:

Examples: 385913N 0762927W
38.9869N 76.4908W

Associated Data Elements:

L30 - RADIUS OF MULTIPLE FIXED SERVICE STATIONS

L31 - LATITUDE OF MULTIPLE FIXED SERVICE STATIONS

L32 - LONGITUDE OF MULTIPLE FIXED SERVICE STATIONS

L53 - CENTER COORDINATES OF MULTIPLE FIXED SERVICE STATIONS

Field Name: LOCAL AREA SPECTRUM MANAGER

Tag: LAM

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 18, 0

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals): 18, 0

Field Definition: The name or designation of the Spectrum Management Office at the local area or military installation that is below the MAJOR COMMAND OR SUBORDINATE ORGANIZATION (MCO).

Rules for Submission:

FAS: Optional.

SPS:

SSG:

BR:

Examples: ANDREWS
 NASPAXRV
 YELLOWSTONE

Field Name: STATION ANTENNA LATITUDE

Tag: LAT

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 8, 0

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: The latitude of the station antenna.

Rules for Submission:

FAS:

For stations at fixed locations, enter the value to the nearest second. Data may be entered in degrees, minutes and seconds North or South of the equator, or in decimal degrees.

1. When entering the data in degrees, minutes, and seconds, characters 1 and 2 are the degrees, characters 3 and 4 are the minutes, characters 5 and 6 are the seconds, and character 7 is "N" for North or "S" for South. Use leading zeroes as required.

2. When entering the value in decimal degrees, four decimal places are required. Follow the value with "N" for North of the Equator or "S" for South of the Equator.

SPS:

SSG:

BR:

Examples:

385913N
38.9869N

Associated Data Elements:

L52 STATION ANTENNA COORDINATES
LAT STATION ANTENNA LATITUDE
LON STATION ANTENNA LONGITUDE

Field Name: LOCAL COORDINATION AGENCY

Tag: LCA

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 18,0

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals): 18,0

Field Definition: The agency with whom local coordination has been effected.

Rules for Submission:

FAS: Optional. This item is not submitted to the national level.

SPS:

SSG:

BR:

Examples: GAFC

Associated Data Elements:

LCA - LOCAL COORDINATION AGENCY

LCR - LOCAL COORDINATION REMARKS

Field Name: LAST CHANGE DATE

Tag: LCD

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 8,0

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals): 8,0

Field Definition: The date of the last change to data contained in the frequency application or frequency authorization.

Program generated field.

Rules for Submission:

FAS:

SPS:

SSG:

BR:

Examples: 20011202

Associated Data Elements:

Field Name: LOCAL COORDINATION REMARKS

Tag: LCR

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 50,0

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals): 50,0

Field Definition: The text which provides additional detail on the local coordination effected with an agency.

Rules for Submission:

FAS: Optional. This item is not submitted to the national level.

SPS:

SSG:

BR:

Examples: 021200Z AUG 82

Associated Data Elements:

LCA - LOCAL COORDINATION AGENCY

LCR - LOCAL COORDINATION REMARKS

Field Name: LISTED FREQUENCY

Tag: LFQ

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 13, 0

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: The frequency of the frequency authorization referenced by the SERIAL NUMBER (SER) field of a frequency application whose TYPE OF ACTION (TYP) field is a 'M' indicating a Modification.

Program generated field.

Rules for Submission:

FAS:

SPS:

SSG:

BR:

Examples:

Field Name: LOW FREQUENCY ALLOCATION
Tag: LFRQ

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 15.6

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: Low frequency of the allocation band.

Program generated

Rules for Submission:

FAS:

SPS:

SSG:

BR:

Examples:

Associated Data Elements:

HFRQ - HIGH FREQUENCY ALLOCATION
LFRQ - LOW FREQUENCY ALLOCATION

Field Name: LOCATION

Tag: LOC

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 35, 0

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: The physical location of the station antenna.

Rules for Submission:

FAS:

1. Enter the name of the city or other geographical subdivision in which the site of the station antenna is physically located. A major installation such as Dallas-Fort Worth International Airport or Andrews AFB is considered to be a city or other geographical subdivision.

2. If the physical location of the station antenna is for an area such as the Atlantic Ocean or certain areas, divisions and districts within the United States such as EPA Region 1, enter the abbreviation codeword from Annex G of the NTIA Manual identifying the area. This includes USP when the area is the US (50 states and District of Columbia), the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and the Territories and Possessions of the United States.

3. In certain cases it may be necessary to describe an area of operation for which no specific name can be applied. For locations described as an area of operation, it shall be recognized that transmission or reception might not occur in every square kilometer of the area indicated, and the area described might overlap into states that are not shown in the STATION STATE/COUNTRY (SSC) field.

a. Such areas may be described as a radius in kilometers extending from a given location as shown in the following example:

In the case of one or more mobile stations located at any point within 80 kilometers of Dallas, enter DALLAS in this field and a radius in the STATION OPERATIONAL RADIUS (L01) field.

b. Areas may be described using this field together with geographical coordinates entered in the LATITUDES OF STATION AREA OF OPERATION (L02) and LONGITUDES OF STATION AREA OF OPERATION (L03) fields as shown in the following examples:

(1). In the case of one or more mobile stations in the area south of 33 degrees N in the State of Arizona, enter ARIZONA in this field and the data pertaining to the coordinates in L02 and L03.

(2). For an area of operation within several states, enter US (50 States and the District of Columbia) or USA (48 contiguous States and the District of Columbia) and geographical coordinates in L02 and L03.

4. While the data inserted normally shall be geographical names or descriptions, exceptions may be made for experimental operations, certain mobile operations, or for space operations. Following the initial entry, e.g. GEOSTATIONARY, additional information may be entered to define the location more precisely. The following rules apply:

- a. For an experimental station other than one in space, or a mobile station on board an aircraft, balloon or ship, words such as AIRCRAFT, BALLOONS, or SHIPS may be used as appropriate.
- b. For a station aboard a geostationary satellite, enter GEOSTATIONARY.
- c. For a station aboard a nongeostationary satellite, enter NONGEOSTATIONARY.
- d. For a station located on a natural object in space, enter the name of the object, e.g., MOON.
- e. For a station aboard a space vehicle designed for operation in deep space (beyond the moon) where earth orbital data are irrelevant, enter DEEP SPACE followed by planet(s) name, or PROBE for those vehicles that do not orbit other planetary objects.
- f. For emanations from a natural or cosmic origin intended for reception by passive sensor or radio astronomy stations, enter RECEIVER.

5. Entries in this field are limited to alpha and numeric characters.

SPS:

SOG:

BR:

Examples: ANNAPOLIS
MISSISSIPPI RIVER
GEOSTATIONARY TDRSS 49W
MOON LUNAR PROSPECTOR

Field Name: STATION ANTENNA LONGITUDE

Tag: LON

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 9, 0

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: The longitude of the station antenna.

Rules for Submission:

FAS:

For stations at fixed locations, enter the value to the nearest second. Data may be entered in degrees, minutes and seconds East or West of the prime meridian, or in decimal degrees.

1. When entering the data in degrees, minutes, and seconds, characters 1, 2 and 3 are the degrees; characters 4 and 5 are the minutes; characters 6 and 7 are the seconds, character 8 is "E" for East or "W" for West. Use leading zeroes as required.

2. When entering the value in decimal degrees, four decimal places are required. Follow the value with "E" for East of the prime meridian or "W" for West of the prime meridian.

SPS:

SSG:

BR:

Examples:

0762927W

76.4908W

Associated Data Elements:

L52 STATION ANTENNA COORDINATES

LAT STATION ANTENNA LATITUDE

LON STATION ANTENNA LONGITUDE

Field Name: LIST SERIAL NUMBER

Tag: LSR

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 10, 0

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: The SERIAL NUMBER (SER) of a frequency authorization whose ASSIGNED FREQUENCY (FRQ) field the U.S. Federal Government Agency intends a particular station or stations to have use of under the authority of an authorized GROUP assignment.

Rules for Submission:

FAS: Used only on frequency applications whose TYPE OF ACTION (TYP) field is 'N' for Notification.

SPS:

SSG:

BR:

Examples:

Field Name: FAS REPRESENTATION INDICATOR

Tag: MBR

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 1, 0

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: The identifier for the agency representation in the Frequency Assignment Subcommittee (FAS).
The identifiers are:

- M - Voting Member of the FAS.
- N - Non-voting/Non-Member of the FAS represented by NTIA.
- O - Non-Voting/Non-Member of the FAS represented by other FAS Member agencies.
- X - Non-Voting/Non-Member of the FAS. Canadian and Mexican assignments in the GMF are currently identified by the letter X.

Program generated field.

Rules for Submission:

FAS:

SPS:

SSG:

BR:

Examples:

Field Name: MASS CHANGE COMMENT

Tag: MCC

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 500,0

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: An explanation of the reason for applying a mass change that identifies the specific data elements changed and the organization that requested the change.

NTIA use only.

Rules for Submission:

FAS:

SPS:

SSG:

BR:

Examples: BUR changed to Q7 where BUR = FIN per Treasury

Associated Data Elements:

MCC - MASS CHANGE COMMENT

MCD - MASS CHANGE DATE

Field Name: MASS CHANGE DATE

Tag: MCD

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 8,0

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: The date a mass change was applied to an authorization or proposal.

NTIA use only.

Rules for Submission:

FAS:

SPS:

SSG:

BR:

Examples: 20051122

Associated Data Elements:

MCC - MASS CHANGE COMMENT

MCD - MASS CHANGE DATE

Field Name: MAJOR COMMAND OR SUBORDINATE ORGANIZATION

Tag: MCO

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 18, 0

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals): 18, 0

Field Definition: The major command or organization subordinate to the responsible agency.

Rules for Submission:

FAS: Optional.

SPS:

SSG:

BR:

Examples: ACC
TRADOC

Associated Data Elements:

Field Name: TRANSMIT/RECEIVE LINK

Tag: MD1

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 12, 0

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: Used for bookkeeping to index the distinct transmit/receive links.

Rules for Submission:

FAS:

SPS:

SSG:

BR:

Examples:

Field Name: OPERATIONAL MODE

Tag: MD2

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 12, 0

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: Used for bookkeeping to index the distinct operational modes.

Rules for Submission:

FAS:

SPS:

SSG:

BR:

Examples:

Field Name: SIGNALING MODE

Tag: MD3

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 12, 0

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: Used for bookkeeping to index the signaling mode.

Rules for Submission:

FAS:

SPS:

SSG:

BR:

Examples:

Field Name: MAJOR FUNCTION IDENTIFIER

Tag: MFI

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 30, 0

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: The primary/major function or purpose for which the frequency authorization will be used.

Rules for Submission:

FAS:

1. This field is used in conjunction with Intermediate Function Identifier (*IFI) and Detailed Function Identifier (*DFI) to describe all of the functions of an application. A Major Function Identifier is required for all applications. Select a General or Agency Specific function identifier from the lists below.
2. The following lists contain general and agency specific standard entries for use in any of the three fields. Standard entries are to be used when applicable. The entries should be entered in the following order if more than one identifier is used: *MFI, *IFI, and *DFI.
3. If a new standard function is proposed, the applicant will submit a letter to the FAS Secretary requesting that a new function name be added to either the General (Part 1) or Agency Specific (Part 2) of the list. The letter should contain the proposed function name, as well as a brief description of the function for entry in the list below. The list is divided into two parts: General functional identifiers and Agency Specific function identifiers.
4. The following rules apply to the use of General Functional Identifiers contained in Part 1:
 - a. Any of the General Function Identifiers listed in Part 1 of the table may be used in any of the three function identifier fields and there are no association restrictions.
 - b. If the authorization will be used for more than one function/purpose, select the most important function/purpose for entry in the Major Function Identifier (*MFI). Select the second most important function/purpose for entry in the Intermediate Function Identifier (*IFI). Enter any additional functions/purposes in the Detailed Function Identifier (*DFI). If two or more functions are equally important, choose the one which will make most use of the assigned frequency for entry in the Major Function Identifier (*MFI). Additional amplifying information may then be entered in the Detailed Function Identifier (*DFI) to show other function(s) supported by the assignment.
 - c. Except for those few cases (FIRE, MEDICAL, etc.) where the function/purpose can be completely understood from the Major Function Identifier name itself, use Intermediate Function Identifier (*IFI) or Detailed Function Identifier (*DFI) to record amplifying information which will more precisely identify the function/purpose of the authorization.
5. Each government agency may publish instructions for use of Agency Specific Functional Identifiers contained in Part 2 of the list below. Copies of local instructions will be provided to NTIA for informational purposes. Some general rules for the use of Agency Specific Functional Identifiers follow:
 - a. An entry is always required in Major Function Identifier (*MFI).
 - b. An entry is required in either the Intermediate Function Identifier (*IFI) or the Detailed Function Identifier (*DFI) whenever an agency specific functional identifier is applicable.
 - c. General and agency specific functional identifiers may be used in the same application.
 - d. Note when Exercise or Training, are used as an Intermediate Function Identifier (*IFI) it should be supported with an entry in the Detailed Function Identifier (*DFI).
 - e. If there is no standard data entry for the Detailed Function Identifier (*DFI), the user may leave the Detailed Function Identifier (*DFI) blank or may enter a textual description. If the user

believes the new textual description should be added to Part 2 of the table, a recommendation should be sent via email through the frequency management chain of command for consideration by the user's agency spectrum management office.

6. If none of the function names, in Part 1 or Part 2 of the list below, accurately reflect the function/purpose of a specific frequency application; enter MISCELLANEOUS in Major Function Identifier (*MFI) and enter an amplifying text information describing the function of the assignment in the Detailed Function Identifier (*DFI). If this particular detailed function will be used on a recurring basis, the applicant may submit a letter to the FAS Secretary requesting that a new function name be added to Part 2 of the list. The letter should contain the proposed function name, as well as a brief description of the function for entry in the list.

SPS:

SSG:

BR:

Examples: SUSTAINING BASE OPERATIONS

Associated Data Elements:

MFI – Major Function Identifier

IFI – Intermediate Function Identifier

DFI - Detailed Function Identifier

Functional Identifiers with Description

Only the data shown in bold will be entered into computer databases. Non-bold lower case data in parentheses is only shown for information purposes to assist spectrum managers in selecting the correct data entry. A functional identifier may only be entered once in an application.

PART 1 - General Major, Intermediate, and Detailed Function Identifiers with Description

The following list contains general function identifiers that have been approved for use by any agency in Major Function Identifier (*MFI), Intermediate Function Identifier (*IFI), and Detailed Function Identifier (*DFI). Use of these identifiers is in accordance with submitting agency instructions and the Rules of Submission above.

ADMINISTRATIVE--Used for administrative management of personnel and/or material.

AIR TRAFFIC CONTROL--Used for ground-air and air-ground voice communications dedicated to controlling the movement of aircraft.

BACKBONE--Used for multiple-function point-to-point communications where landline systems are not available.

COMMANDER--Used by commanders at other than top executive echelons to directly command and control operations.

CONSTRUCTION--Used to support construction activities (e.g. road building, erection of power lines, construction of dams or bridges, etc.).

CONTINGENCY--Used only during unusual situations (e.g. civil disturbances, communications outages, natural disasters, etc.), and kept in service only for the duration of the contingency.

EXECUTIVE--Used by the top echelon leadership of a government agency (e.g. normally used at department level and above where strategic policy is formulated).

FIRE--Used to notify the presence of a fire, or to direct, control, or coordinate the operations of fire response vehicles, equipment, and personnel during fire suppression or fire prevention activities.

HYDROLOGIC--Used for collection of information regarding the waters of the earth and its atmosphere, or for the control and management of these waters.

INSPECTION--Used during brief and infrequent visits to field sites and installations by inspection teams (e.g. operational readiness inspections, facility evaluations, Inspector General visits, etc).

LAW ENFORCEMENT--Used to direct, control, or coordinate the activities of personnel engaged in law enforcement duties (e.g. building and installation security, criminal investigations, police activities, intelligence and counter-intelligence operations, intruder detection, etc).

MAINTENANCE--Used to support maintenance activities (e.g. resurfacing of roads, maintenance of power lines, repair of dams or bridges, etc).

MEDICAL--Used to direct, control, or coordinate the activities of medical personnel and emergency response vehicles.

MISCELLANEOUS--Used to support a function not shown elsewhere on this list. (Note: See paragraph (6) below for additional instructions.)

MOBILE TELEPHONE--Used to provide an interconnection between vehicular radios and landline systems.

NATURAL RESOURCES--Used for the management, protection, and conservation of natural resources (e.g. national forests, public lands, wildlife, etc).

NAVAIDS--Used to furnish navigational assistance to aircraft or ships (e.g. instrument landing system (ILS), nondirectional beacon (NDB), long-range navigation (LORAN), etc).

NAVAIDS CONTROLS--Used to activate and deactivate visual or electronic navigational aids (e.g. runway lights, radio beacons, unmanned lighthouses, etc).

PAGING--A one-way communications system used for selective calling of personnel. (Note: Although paging systems may be used in direct support of functions shown on this list, such as EXECUTIVE or MEDICAL, all paging assignments shall show PAGING as the function name.)

RDTE SUPPORT--Used for communications support of research, development, test, and evaluation (RDT&E) programs and projects. (These frequency assignments do not have an experimental station class.)

SEISMIC--Used to transmit measurements of stress, strain, or movements of the earth's crust.

SPECIALIZED MOBILE RADIO--A Specialized Mobile Radio system in which private carriers provide land mobile communications service in the 806-824, 851-869, 896-901, and 935-940 MHz band on a commercial basis to end users.

SPECIAL COURIER--Used by personnel engaged in transporting valuable, sensitive, hazardous, or classified material.

SPECIAL PROJECTS--Used in support of communications electronics systems that are generally one-of-a-kind

systems (e.g., Special Forces, intelligence, RF propagation systems, ground and avionics communications-electronics weapons systems, etc).

SURVEY--Used on an intermittent basis by field survey teams involved in measurement activities (e.g. geodetic surveys, radiation hazard monitoring, pre-construction site surveys, etc).

TELECOMMAND--Used to remotely control the operations of an unmanned vehicle (land, sea, air, or space), or to activate and deactivate instruments or devices carried by the vehicle (e.g. missile destruct, guidance of remotely piloted vehicles (RPVs), control of overhead cranes, etc).

TEST RANGE--Used in support of operations that are unique to a government test range (e.g. range control, range safety, range timing, etc).

TRAINING--Used to train personnel in the accomplishment of a specific task or set of tasks.

TRANSPORTATION--Used to coordinate the routine movement of material and/or personnel from one point to another (e.g. messenger service, supply expeditor, taxi dispatch, etc).

TRUNKING--Radiotelephony using standard land mobile trunking principles.

UTILITIES--Used for the management, control, and/or distribution of utilities (e.g. electric power, water, telephone service, oil and gas, etc).

WEATHER--Used for the transmission of meteorological information (e.g. wind speed, temperature, barometric pressure, forecasts, etc).

WIRELESS MIKE--A transmitting device used to provide the audio input to a speaker system. (Note: Although wireless mikes may be used in direct support of functions shown elsewhere on this list, such as RDTE SUPPORT or TRAINING, all assignments for these devices shall show WIRELESS MIKE as the function name.)

PART 2 B Agency Specific Function Identifiers with Description

The following list contains standard agency specific function identifiers that have been approved by one or more agencies for use in Major Function Identifier (*MFI), Intermediate Function Identifier (*IFI), and Detailed Function Identifier (*DFI). Use of these identifiers is in accordance with submitting agency instructions and the Rules of Submission above.

A2C2S (Army Airborne Command & Control System)--Used in support of Army Airborne Command & Control System.⁵

ACS (Aerial Common Sensor)--Used in support of Intelligence and Electronic Warfare operations.⁵

AEGIS--Used in support of AEGIS cruisers and destroyer weapon system operations.

AERO CLUB--Used in support of flight training and recreational flying clubs.

AFATDS--Used in support of Advanced Field Artillery Tactical Data System.⁵

AFSATCOM--Used for voice and/or data transmissions over the AFSATCOM system

AHFEWS (Army HF EW System)--Used in support of Intelligence and Electronic Warfare operations.⁵

AIR ASSAULT INFANTRY--Used to support those elements having significant anti-armor capability, strategic deployment ability and used by early-deploying forces in contingency operations against heavy forces.³

AIR DEFENSE / INTERCEPT--Used in support of fire finding exercises and operations.⁴

AIR DEFENSE WARNING--Used to identify the presence of hostile aircraft and or missiles.¹

AIR DEFENSE--Used in supporting those defensive measures designed to destroy attacking enemy aircraft or missiles in the Earth's envelope of atmosphere, or to nullify or reduce the effectiveness of such attack.

AIR FORCE CAS--Used in supporting CAS performed by Air Force aircraft.¹

AIR FORCE ONE--Used in support of presidential aircraft operations.

AIR FORCE SPECIAL OPERATIONS--Used to support AFSOF units (special operations wings and groups, special tactics groups, and special operations weather teams) which provide aircraft and other support for a variety of SOF missions.³

AIR OPERATIONS--Used in supporting those functions which typically originate from the air and/or directly support the launching of, actual conduct of, and returning of airborne forces carrying out air operations whether over land or sea.

AIR ROUTE SURVEILLANCE RADAR--Used for radars that monitor aircraft routes.²

AIR/GROUND/AIR COMMUNICATIONS--Used supporting voice and/or data transmissions between airborne and ground-based platforms.¹

AIR/AIR COMMUNICATIONS--Used in supporting voice and/or data transmissions between two airborne platforms.¹

AIRBORNE COMMAND CENTER--Used by airborne command post aircraft in support of the national authority or CINCS.²

AIRBORNE INFANTRY--Used in supporting those elements that have the greatest capability for large-scale force-

projection operations, can rapidly deploy over great distances, and conduct combined arms, combat parachute, or air landing assaults to seize and secure vital objectives.³

AIRCRAFT--Used in supporting air operation under the jurisdiction of the Department of the Army.¹

AIRPORT SURVEILLANCE RADAR--Used for general coverage radars that are located at airdromes.

ALARM SYSTEMS--Used for physical security (e.g., Sensors, Motion Detectors, Intrusion & Duress Alarms, Etc).

AMPS (Air Movement Planning System)--Used in support of Air movement operations.⁶

AMSS (Automatic Meteorological Sensor System)--Used in support of Intelligence and Electronic Warfare operations.⁵

ANTI-TERRORISM--Used in direct support of anti-terrorism.

APPROACH CONTROL--Used to provide a pilot conducting flight in accordance with instrument flight rules to commence an approach to an airport.¹

AQF (Advanced Quick Fix)--Used in direct support of command and control, fire control nets, also used for ground surveillance, counter/mortar, and counter/battery operations.⁵

ARL (Aerial Reconnaissance-Low)--Used in support of Intelligence and Electronic Warfare operations.⁵

ARMY AVIATION--Used in supporting the operation of fixed- and rotary- winged aircraft maintained by the Army; includes but is not limited to attack helicopters, scout helicopters, and utility aircraft

ARMY CAS--Used in supporting CAS performed by Army aircraft.¹

ARMY ENGINEERS--Used in supporting Engineers that perform construction, demolition, surveying, road and bridge building, and camouflage for the Army.⁴

ARTILLERY--Used to provide internal command, control, and communications to division and below for fire support.⁴

ARTS (Automated Remote Tracking System) (Telemetry)--Used in conjunction with the Space Ground Link Subsystem (SGLS).

ASAS (All Source Analysis System)--Used in support of Intelligence and Electronic Warfare operations.⁵

ASOS (Automated Surface Observation System)--Used for the collection of weather information used by civil and military aircraft.

ASW (Anti-Submarine Warfare)--Used in support of anti-submarine warfare operations.

ATIS (Auto Terminal Information Service)--Used for the purpose of giving advice and information useful for the safe and efficient conduct of flights.

AVENGER-STC--Used in support of Short Range Air Search Radar (Stringer) operations.⁶

AWACS--Used in supporting special DoD airborne early warning aircraft that are equipped with search and height-finding radar and communications equipment for controlling weapon systems and performs the air surveillance and control mission.

BASE OPERATIONS--Used in supporting the operations of an Air Terminal; a facility on an airfield that functions as an air transportation hub and accommodates the loading and unloading of airlift aircraft and the in-transit processing of traffic.

BATTLE COMMAND--Used in support of command, control, and communications, tactical Internet, and Warfighter Information Network/Satellite networks.⁶

BEACON--Used in supporting Marker Beacons, Aeronautical Radio Beacons, and Radar Beacons for radio navigation land stations.⁴

BLUE ANGELS--Used in support of the Navy BLUE ANGELS demonstration team.

BMEWS (Ballistic Missile Early Warning System)--Used in DoD's electronic system for providing detection and early warning of attack by enemy inter-continental ballistic missiles.²

BROADCAST--Used to support broadcasting signal via Television and/or Radio service.⁶

C3 (Command, Control, & Communications)--Used in supporting those strategic, inter-/intra-theater, or inter-/intra service C3 functions NOT already covered under another category.

CAP (Civil Air Patrol)--A private corporation that can be activated by HQ AF to conduct SAR operations.

CARS (Contingency Airborne Reconnaissance System)--Used in support of Airborne Reconnaissance operations.⁶

CAVALRY--Used in supporting those ground elements whose missions are reconnaissance, security, and economy of force; to find the enemy, to develop the situation and to provide the commander with reaction time and security.³

CINC/GENERAL OFFICER SUPPORT--Used in support of command and control, and logistics, supporting CINC/General Officers.⁶

CIVIL DISTURBANCES--Used to support civil disturbance operations.

CIVIL ENGINEERING-- Used to support civil engineering activities.²

CIVIL WORKS--Used to support civil works activities.²

CIWS (Close-In Weapons System)--Used in support of weapon system.⁶

CLEARANCE DELIVERY--Used by air traffic control tower staff to communicate departure instructions to air crews while the aircraft are still on the ground.²

CLOSE AIR SUPPORT (CAS)--Used in supporting air action by fixed- and rotary-wing aircraft against hostile targets which are in close proximity to friendly forces and which require detailed integration of each air mission with the fire and movement of those forces.

COLOR/HONOR GUARD--Used to support military color guard/honor activities.

COMBAT CONTROL TEAM--Used in support of Intelligence, Maneuver, Fire Support, Air Defense, Mobility and Survivability, Logistics and Battle Command.⁵

COMBAT NET RADIO--Used for command and control using tactical radio system.⁶

COMMAND & CONTROL--Used for command and control of military operations.²

COMMAND DESTRICT/TERMINATION--Used by range safety officers to destroy errant missiles or UAVs.

COMMAND NET--Used for command and control of the Commanders Net.⁶

COMMAND POST--Used in supporting Command, Control, and Communications at the Command Post (CP).⁴

COMMAND POST/CENTER--Used in supporting Command, Control, and Communications at the Command Post (CP).⁴

COMMUNICATIONS--Used in supporting the collection by visual observation or other detection methods, information about the activities and resources of an enemy or potential enemy or supporting the passing of data concerning the communications characteristics of a particular area.²

COMMUNITY ASSISTANCE--Used to support non-specific community assistance activities.

CONSERVATION--Used to support resources conservation activities.

CONTAMINATION RESTORATION--Used in performing decontamination operations.²

COUNTER-DRUG--Used in direct support of counter drug operations.

CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIVE SERVICE--Used in support of CID operations.⁶

CSSCS (Combat Service Support Control System)--Used by computer software system designed to assist commanders in the planning of Logistics operations.⁵

CTT (Commander's Tactical Terminal)--Used to support Command Post operations.

DATA LINK--Used in support of the operation of a data link.

DBRITE (Digital Bright Radar Indicator Tower Equipment)--Used for DBRITE operations.⁶

DIS (Defense Investigative Service)--Used by DIS organizations.

DEPARTURE CONTROL--Used in controlling aircraft departing from airdromes until they are turned over to air route controllers or go on visual flight rules.²

DISASTER ASSISTANCE--Used to support non-specific disaster assistance operations.

DISASTER PLANNING--Used in direct support of disaster operations.⁶

DMSP (Defense Meteorological Satellite Program)--Used in direct support of the Defense Meteorological Satellite Program.⁶

DOMESTIC SUPPORT OPERATIONS--Used for various types of military support provided to Federal, state, and local agencies in the areas of disaster assistance, environmental assistance, law enforcement, and community assistance.

DRONE CONTROL--Used in direct support of drone control operations.

DSCS (Defense Satellite Communication System)--Used for voice and/or data transmissions over the Defense Satellite Communication System.

DTSS (Digital Topographic Support System)--Used in direct support of DTSS operations.

EDUCATION--Used for military education activities.

ELECTRONIC WARFARE--Used in supporting the collection by visual observation or other detection methods, information about the activities and resources of an enemy or potential enemy or supporting the passing of data concerning the electronic characteristics of a particular area.²

EMERGENCY SERVICES--Used in support of non-specific emergency services.²

ENVIRONMENTAL CLEANUP--Used to support environmental cleanup operations.²

ENVIRONMENTAL--Used to support environmental controls, surveys, and research operations.⁵

EOD (Emergency Ordinance Disposal)--Used in supporting EOD during destruction or demolition operations.⁴ This includes EOD robotic devices.

EPLRS (Enhanced Position Location Reporting System)--Used in support of EPLRS system.⁵

EQUIPMENT CHECKS--Used to support equipment checks made prior to commencing normal operations.

ERCS (Emergency Rocket Communications Systems)--Used to support the Emergency Rocket Communication System or ECM Resistant Communications System.⁴

ETCAS (Enhanced Traffic Collision Avoidance System)--Used by aircraft equipped with the ETCAS equipment.

ETRAC (Enhanced Tactical Radar Correlator)--Used to support tactical Radar operations.²

EXERCISE--Used in supporting a military maneuver or simulated wartime operation involving planning, preparation, and execution.

EXPERIMENTAL--Used in supporting activities that require an experimental station class.

FAADC2 (Forward Area Air Defense, Command and Control)--Used for forward air defense operations.

FEMA (Federal Emergency Mgt Agency)--Used to support FEMA (Federal Emergency Mgt Agency) operations.

FIRE ALARM--Used in support of emergency fire-alarm systems.

FIRE SUPPORT--Used to support artillery in support of infantry, armored, airborne, and airborne mobile operations.

FIXED COMMUNICATIONS--Used to support fixed point to point communications links.

FLEET SUPPORT--Used to support fleet units/shore facilities.

FLIGHT TEST--Used to support flight test operations.

FLTSATCOM (Fleet Satellite Communications)--Used for voice and/or data transmissions over the FLTSATCOM system.

FORACS (Fleet Operational Readiness Accuracy Check Site)--Used to support Fleet Operational Readiness Sites.

FORWARD AIR CONTROL POST--Used in supporting a highly mobile USAF tactical air control system radar facility subordinate to the control and reporting center and or control post used to extend radar coverage and control in the forward combat area.³

GAPFILLER--Used for voice and/or data transmissions over the GAPFILLER system.

GBCS-L (Ground Based Common Sensor-Light)--Used to support the ground based sensor system.⁵

GBS (Global Broadcast System)--Used for voice and/or data transmissions over the Satellite system.⁴

GCCS-A (Global Command & Control System-Army)--Used to support Army GCCS operations.⁵

GLOBAL ALE (Automatic Link Establishment)--Used in supporting ALE operations within the DoD global communications network.

GLOBAL DISCRETE--Unpublished (non-FLIP) HF frequencies assigned to DoD global communications network.

GLOBAL--HF frequencies assigned to DoD global communications network.

GOES (Geostationary Operational Environmental Satellites)--GOES is a series of meteorological geostationary orbiting satellites that provide weather prediction data for the Western Hemisphere and particularly for the U.S.

GPS (Global Positioning System)--Used for precise positioning/navigation information.⁴

GRCS (Guardrail Common Sensor)--Used in support collection and location system.⁵

GRIZZLY (M1 Bleacher Mine Sweeper)--Used to support mine sweeping operations using CNR.⁶

GROUND CONTROL--Used in supporting those functions which controls originate from the ground and directly support ground-based operations.⁴

GROUND INTERDICTION--Used to support ground operations, convoy, scouting, surveillance etc.⁶

GROUND OPERATIONS--Used in supporting those functions which originate from the ground and directly support ground-based operations.

GSR (Ground Surveillance Radar)--Used to support ground surveillance radar operations.⁶

HAARP (High Frequency Active Auroral Research Program)--A scientific endeavor to study the properties and behavior of the ionosphere to understand its use to enhance communications and surveillance systems for both civilian and military purposes.²

HARBOR-PORT OPERATIONS--Used for controlling movements of ships in harbors and ports.²

HAVE QUICK--Used in supporting DoD's Jam-resistant UHF Communications Radio.²

HAZARDOUS MATERIAL RELEASE--Used to support hazardous material release.

HAZMAT (Hazardous Materials)--Used to support operations dealing with hazardous materials.²

HELICOPTER--Used for voice and/or data transmissions during air to air, air to ground operations.⁴

HICOM (High Command)--Used to support CINC HF high command net.

ICBM (Intercontinental Ballistic Missiles)--Used to support Intercontinental Ballistic Missiles.⁸

IEWCS (Intelligence Electronic Warfare Common Sensor)--Used in support of Intelligence and Electronic Warfare operations.⁵

IFF/SIF--Used to support Identification Friend or Foe/Selective Identification Features activities.

ILS (Instrument Landing System)--Used to support VOR and glideslope aircraft Instrument Landing Systems.

IMETS (Integrated Meteorological System)--Used to support the collection of weather reports.⁵

INDUSTRIAL CONTROLS--Used to support industrial controls.²

INFANTRY--Used in supporting those ground-based elements designed to close with and destroy the enemy and which serve as a key element of combat power in close combat.³

INSTALLATION PA SYSTEM (Giant Voice)--Used by installation public address systems.²

INSTRUCTOR/STUDENT TRAINING--Used in supporting those activities during training which originate from the class room instructions. Mainly used for training purposes.⁴

INTELLIGENCE--Used in support of the gathering of intelligence information.

INTERPLANE--Used between aircraft in flight.

INVENTORY/INVENTORY CONTROLS (e.g., Optical Scanners)--Used in support of gathering inventory data at exchange, supply, and other logistical type facilities.

IONOSPHERIC SOUNDER--Used in support of ionospheric sounder operations.

I-REMBASS (Improved-Remotely Monitored Battlefield Sensor System)--Used to support ground surveillance

operations.⁵

ISYSCON (Integrated System Control)--Used to manage multiple tactical communications systems.⁵

JSS (Joint Surveillance System)--Used in supporting the Joint Surveillance System Radars.²

JSTARS (Joint Surveillance and Target Systems)--Used in support of JSTARS operations.⁵

JTIDS (Joint Tactical Information Distribution System)--Used in support of the operation of JTIDS.⁵

LANDWARRIER--Used to support combat net radio operations for Corps and below.⁶

LEASAT (Leased Satellite)--Used for voice and/or data transmissions over the LEASAT system.

LIGHT INFANTRY--Used in supporting those elements which operate throughout the battlefield, primarily at night or during periods of limited visibility; capable of rapid deployment over great distances and often use helicopter support or tactical airlift.³

LINEBACKER--Used to operate in forward combat areas, the Linebacker is capable of shooting down rotary- and fixed-wing aircraft, as well as cruise missiles.

LINK 11--Used in support of the operation of Link 11 Naval Tactical Data Systems (ship to ship and ship to air) operations. Also known as TADIL A used by the USAF for air to ground operations.

LINK 16--Used in support of the operation of Link 16 Command and Control Tactical Data Systems. Also known as TADIL B.

LINK 4--High Frequencies (HF) Used in support of the operation of Link 11 Naval Tactical Data Systems (ship to ship and ship to air) operations.

LLDR (Lightweight Laser Designator Rangefinder)--Used in support of range finding operations.⁵

LMRDFS (Light Man-portable Radio Direction Finding System)--Used to support direction finding system.⁵

LOCAL CONTROL--Used by air traffic controllers in the vicinity of an airdrome.

LOCKS AND DAMS--Used in direct support of the operation of locks and dams.

LOGISTICS--Used in supporting those functions that originate from the ground and directly support ground-based operations for logistics commands.⁴

LONG RANGE RADAR--Used for radar transmission to determine range to the targets.

Longbow (Apache Helicopter)--Used by the weapons radar on Apache helicopters.⁶

LOOTING PREVENTION--Used in direct support of looting prevention.

M93A1 FOX--Used to support Bridge operations.⁶

MARS (Military Affiliated Radio System)--Used for voice and/or data transmissions over the Military Affiliated Radio System.

MECHANIZED INFANTRY--Used in supporting those elements which provide offensive firepower and can blunt enemy attacks and have the same mobility but less firepower than Armor.³

MEDICAL SYSTEMS--Used for medical system, primary for command, control, and communications systems.⁴

METEOROLOGICAL--Used in supporting the collection by visual observation or other detection methods, information about the activities and resources of an enemy or potential enemy or supporting the passing of data concerning the meteorological characteristics of a particular area.²

MFCS (Mortar Fire control System)--Used to support command and control of Mortar Fire Control operations.⁵

MICROWAVE DATA LINK--Used in supporting the microwave data links.⁴

MICROWAVE--Used to support Microwave data links.⁴

MILITARY POLICE--Used to support security operations, military laws, orders and regulations, traffic control, crime prevention, investigations, logistics, coordination, and planning of police functions.⁴

MILSTAR (Military Strategic and Tactical Relay System)--Used for voice and/or data transmissions over the MILSTAR system.

MISSILE--Used in supporting electronic fire distribution system designed for CONUS use in coordinating all elements of air defense from target detection to target destruction.⁴

MITT/DTES (Mobile Integrated Tactical Terminal/Distributed Common Ground System Test and Evaluation Strategy)--Used to support mobile tactical terminal.⁵

MLRS (Multiple Launch Rocket System)--Used to support the flight parameters of its main carrying missiles and submissiles.²

MLS (Microwave Landing System)--Used to support Microwave Landing Systems.

MOMS (Man on the Move System)--Used in support of Man on the Move System operations.

MOTOR POOL--Used to support the motor pool.⁴

MSE (Mobile Subscriber Equipment)--Used to provide secure, automatic digitized voice, data, and facsimile communications to the users, whether static or mobile operations.⁵

MTS (Movement Tracking System)--Used to support the movement of personnel and equipment.⁵

MUNITIONS--Used in support of the storage or movement of munitions.

MUTUAL AID--Used for fire, medical, police, and other emergency services between federal, state and local agencies.

MYSTIC STAR--Used to support the president of the US and senior federal executives.

NAOC (National Airborne Operations Center)--Used in direct support of NAOC operations.

NASA--Used in support of NASA operations.

NAVAL GUNFIRE SUPPORT--Used in direct support of Naval Gunfire Support Operations.

NAVY CAS--Used in supporting CAS performed by Navy or Marine aircraft.¹

NCIS (Naval Criminal Investigative Service)--Used by Naval Criminal Investigative Service organizations.

NISTARS (Navy Integrated Storage Tracking & Retrieval System)--Used for NISTARS activities.⁶

NORAD (North American Air defense Command)--Used by the North American Air defense Command.

NTDR (Near Term Digital Radio)--Used to support the Army's data communication backbone for platoon to brigade.⁵

OCCS SUPPORT--Used for communications support of Observer Controller Communication System (OCCS) programs and projects.

OSI (Office of Special Investigation)--Used by Office of Special Investigation organizations.

OTHER OPERATIONS--Used in supporting those functions not covered in one of the categories listed above.

OTHR/ROTHR (Over-the-Horizon Radars)--Used in supporting the OTHR. Some systems are relocatable.²

PAR (Precision Approach Radar)--Used for Precision Approach Radar operations.⁶

PAVE PAWS (Precision Acquisition Vehicle Entry Phased Array Warning System)--Used in supporting the Precision Acquisition Vehicle Entry Phased Array Warning System

PILOT-TO-DISPATCHER--Used between the base operations dispatcher and air crews.

PILOT-TO-METRO--Used between the base weather facility and air crews.

POL (Petroleum, Oil, and Lubricants)--Used to support POL activities during exercises and operations.⁴

PRIME BEEF--Used in support of the Prime Beef construction team.²

PROJECT COTHEN--Federal Anti-Drug Operations.

PUBLIC WORKS--Used to support public works.²

RADAR (Radio Detection and Ranging)--Used to support the various types of radar functions.⁴

RADIORELAY--Used in supporting signal communication system using very high frequencies and line of sight radio transmitters and receivers in lieu of trunk wire circuits. This system, when used in conjunction with carrier equipment, will provide channels for both voice and Teletype operations.⁴

RADIOLOCATION--Used in supporting the determination of relative direction, position, or motion of an object, or its detection, by means of the constant velocity of rectilinear propagation characteristics of radio waves.

RAMP CONTROL--Used to control the movement of aircraft and vehicle traffic on the flight line.

RANGE CONTROL--Used in supporting the Range Control functions on a DoD Range² (e.g., Range scheduling).

RANGE OPERATIONS--Used in supporting general operations on a DoD Test Range or Military Training.²

RANGER UNITS--Used in supporting those units that plan and conduct special military operations and have the ability to support conventional military operations.³

RDMS (Range Data Management Subsystem)--Used to support the RDMS currently being used at the National Training Center (NTC).

RED HORSE--Used in support of air force tactical construction operations.

REFUELING--Used in supporting voice communications in support of air-air refueling operations.¹

REMOTE BARRIER CONTROL SYSTEMS--Used to control aircraft barrier systems.

REMOTE CONTROL CRANE--Used to control remotely controlled cranes such as in a shipyard, harbor or other major industrial facilities.

RESOURCES CONSERVATION--Used to support resource conservation research operations.

RESUPPLY--Used in support of re-supply operations.

RF TAGS (Radio Frequency Tags and Interrogators)--Used to communicate information to transponders located on assets in order to track principle assets in facilities or in transit.⁵

RUNWAY ICE DETECTION SYSTEMS--Used to monitor runway ice detection systems.

RUNWAY LIGHTING CONTROL--Used to control remotely controlled runway lighting.

SAFETY--Used in support of Public works safety net.

SATELLITE COMMUNICATIONS--Used for voice and/or data transmissions over a non-specific satellite system

SAWDS (Satellite Automated WX Dist Sys)--Network to disseminate weather information to DoD facilities.

SCAMP (Single Channel Anti-Jam Manportable Terminal)--Used to support voice and data links for battle command and control communications.⁵

SCOPE SHIELD--Tactical handheld radios.

SEA OPERATIONS--Used in supporting those functions which originate from on board ship and/or directly support the launching of, actual conduct of, and returning of forces carrying out sea-based operations; operations in a maritime and littoral environment which contribute to gaining and maintaining freedom of action.

SEABEES--Used in support of SEABEES construction activities.²

SEARCH AND RESCUE--Used in supporting Search and Rescue (SAR) operational use of aircraft, surface craft, submarines, specialized rescue teams and equipment to search for and rescue personnel in distress on land or at sea.

SECURITY FORCE--Used in providing installation physical security operations.²

SENTINEL (AN/MPQ-64 Surveillance Radar)--Used for air surveillance and target acquisition/tracking sensor for Short Range Air Defense (SHORAD) weapons systems.⁵

SGLS (Space Ground Link Subsystem) (Telemetry)--Used in conjunction with the Automated Remote Tracking System (ARTS).

SHIP/AIR OPERATIONS--Used in supporting airborne units assigned to US Naval ships.

SHIP/SHIP--Used in supporting ship-to-ship communications.

SHIP/SHORE OPERATIONS--Used in supporting ship-to-shore communications.

SHIPYARD--Used in supporting shipyard operations, except remote controlled cranes.

SHORE PATROL--Used by shore patrol activities.

SHUTTLE--Used in direct support of Space Shuttle operations.²

SIMULATOR--Used to support simulator activities.

SINCGARS-ASIP (Single Channel Ground and Airborne Radio System-Advanced System Improvement Plan)--Used to support combat arms command and control operations.⁵

SINCGARS (Single Channel Ground and Airborne Radio System)--Used to support combat arms command and control operations.⁵

SNOW REMOVAL--Used to support snow removal activities.²

SOF (Supervisor of Flying)--Used by the SOF to assist pilots.

SPACE OPERATIONS--Used in supporting those functions that directly support operational space missions including satellite control and shuttle missions.²

SPECIAL OPERATIONS--Used in directly supporting Special Operations; those operations conducted by specially trained, equipped, and organized DoD forces (e.g., SOF) against strategic or tactical targets during peacetime or during hostilities.

SPECIAL SECURITY OPERATIONS--Used in direct support of special security operations.

SPEED MEASUREMENT SYSTEMS--Used by law enforcement activities to measure the speed of vehicles.

SPITFIRE (SPITFIRE Manpack UHF SATCOM DAMA Terminal)--Used to support digital voice communications.

SQUADRON/WING COMMON--A common frequency used for communication within a squadron or wing; (AF) a unit composed normally of one primary mission group and the necessary supporting organizations; (Navy) the basic organizational and administrative unit for naval-, land-, and tender-based aviation; (Marines) a balanced task organization of aircraft groups/squadrons together with appropriate command, air control, administrative, service, and maintenance units.

STRIKER II (Advanced Fire Support/Scout/Surveillance System)--Used to support long range, reconnaissance, surveillance and fire support systems.⁶

SUPPLY AND LOGISTICS--Used to support general Supply and Logistics operations.

SURVEILLANCE AND RECONNAISSANCE--Used in supporting those strategic and tactical sensors and systems which provide warning of air breathing, ballistic missile, space-based, or tactical ground-based attack or to relay voice and/or data on the activities and resources of a potential or real enemy or the characteristics of a particular area obtained through visual observations or other detection methods.¹

SURVEILLANCE SYSTEMS--Used to support base security surveillance operations.

SUSTAINING BASE OPERATIONS--Used in supporting those functions normally performed in conjunction with the continued operation of a Army Post, Navy/Marine Corps Base, or Air Force Base.²

TACAN (Tactical Air Navigation)--Used by TACAN systems.

TACCS (Tactical Army Combat Service Support Computer System)--Used in support of the TACCS.

TACJAM (Tactical Communications Jamming System)--Used to support jamming operations.⁶

TACTS (Tactical Trunk Signaling)--Used to support trunking systems.⁶

TARGET--Used to support target scoring and precision tracking radar etc.⁴

TARGET SCORING--Used to support target scoring of laser equipment.⁴

TAXI--Used by base/installation taxi systems.²

TCAS (Traffic Collision Avoidance System)--Used by aircraft equipped with the TCAS equipment.²

TCRS (Target Control System)--Used to support target control functions and exercises at NTC.

TEAMMATE--Used to support collection and direction finding systems.⁵

TELEMETRY--Used in supporting the transmission of telemetry data on a DoD Range.²

TEST AND CALIBRATION--Used in supporting the test and calibration functions.

TEST AND MEASUREMENT--Used in supporting the test and measurement functions on a DoD Range.²

TEST RANGE TIMING--Used in supporting the transmission of timing signals on a DoD Range.²

TETHERED AREOSTAT RADAR--Used in supporting the Tethered Aerostat Radars and interface system.²

THUNDERBIRDS--Used by the USAF THUNDERBIRDS demonstration team.

TMGS (Transportable mobile ground subsystems)--Used in support of telecommand operations.

TOSS (TV Ordnance Scoring System)--Used in support of telecommand operations in scoring target accuracy on military ranges.

TRACKWOLF--Used to support ground based HF skywave communications intercept and direction finding systems.⁵

TRAILBLAZER (Ground Based Communications Intelligence System)--Used by the Army to gather Intelligence.

TRAVELERS INFORMATION SYSTEM--Used to provide travelers advisories.²

TROJAN SPIRIT--Used to support the Transportable Trojan Spirit II satellite communications terminal.⁵

UAV (Unmanned Aerial Vehicle)--Used in supporting the testing and/or operations of pilotless aircraft ²

UNLICENSED DEVICE--Used by the government for use by low power devices normally operated without a license under the provisions of Part 15 of the FCC Regulations.

VORTAC (VHF Omni-range TACAN)--Used for VORTAC operations.²

VOR (Very High Frequency Omnidirectional Range)--Used for Very High Frequency (VHF) Omnidirectional Range (VOR) operations.²

WEAPON SYSTEMS--Used by major weapon systems.²

WEAPONS STORAGE PROTECTION--Used to support weapons storage facilities.⁶

WEATHER RADAR--Radar frequencies used by aircraft or ground based sites for weather purposes.

WHCA (White House Communications Agency)--Used in supporting WHCA operations.

WILDLIFE PRESERVATION--Used for game wardens, endangered species/wildlife preservation and tracking the movements of wild animals.

WIND PROFILER--Used for sensing wind shear in the vicinity of airports.

WIN-T (Warfighter Information Network-Tactical)--Used to support the Army's tactical Intranet consisting of switching/routing/transport that provides voice, data and video services.⁶

WIRELESS LOCAL AREA NETWORK--Used to support local area network frequency bands.⁶

WOLVERINE (Assault Bridge)--Used to support command and control of bridge operations.⁶

Notes: --

(None) Taken directly from Joint Pub 1-02, *Department of Defense Dictionary of Military and Associated Terms*.

1. Adapted from existing definition(s) contained in Joint Pub 1-02, *Department of Defense Dictionary of Military and Associated Terms*.

2. Definition derived from various DoD sources.

3. Definition extracted or derived from HQ Department of the Army, FM 100-5, *Operations*.

4. Definition extracted or derived from HQ Department of the Army, AR 310-25, *Dictionary of United States Army Terms*.

5. Definition extracted or derived from Command, Control, Communications, Computer, Intelligence & Electronic Warfare and Sensors and Information Management (C4IEWS & IM).

6. Definition extracted or derived from Secretary of the Army Research, Development, & Acquisition via the Internet.

Field Name: MINUTE NOTE INFORMATION

Tag: MIN

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 1004, 0

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: The Display, optional output field for the condition applied to the frequency application or frequency authorization as a prerequisite to concurrence and agreed to by the Frequency Assignment Subcommittee (FAS). See Annex A of the NTIA Manual.

Program generated field.

Rules for Submission:

FAS: MIN is a combination of the data elements:

MND MINUTE NOTE DATA
MNN MINUTE NOTE IDENTIFIER

SPS:

SSG:

BR:

Examples:

- M01 Valid for ships in port only. Testing limited to maintenance mode only. Antenna must be pointed straight up at all times.
- M08 Operations under the authority of this authorization are subject to immediate adjustment, including cessation, if they result in harmful interference to USCG.

Associated Data Elements:

MIN - MINUTE NOTE INFORMATION
MND - MINUTE NOTE DATA
MNN - MINUTE NOTE IDENTIFIER

Field Name: MINUTE NOTE DATA

Tag: MND

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 1000, 0

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: The data that completes the text of the minute note (MINUTE NOTE IDENTIFIER (MNN)) for the condition applied to the frequency application or authorization as a prerequisite to concurrence by the Frequency Assignment Subcommittee (FAS). See Annex A of the NTIA Manual.

Rules for Submission:

FAS: Enter the data (indicated in **bolded text**) necessary to fill in the blanks and complete the text of the minute note. Comments will not duplicate conditions specified in the NOTES (NTS) field or a Footnote to the Table of Frequency Allocations. See Part 4.1 of the NTIA Manual.

M01 Conditions concerning the frequency application or authorization agreed to by the FAS.

M02 This authorization was coordinated with IRAC or NTIA, and/or is subject to the conditions stated in (**letter, IRAC Document, FAS Docket, or FCC Regulation**).

M03 Subject to coordination prior to activation and, as appropriate, possible scheduling with (**activity or station**).

M04 Subject to coordination prior to activation and, as appropriate, possible scheduling with (**the activity(ies) or station(s)**) when used within interference range of such activity(ies) or station(s).

M06 Subject to coordination prior to activation with the National Weather Service Meteorologist-In-Charge at (**the location(s)**).

M07 Subject to notification of activation to (**the agency or activity**).

M08 Operations under the authority of this authorization are subject to immediate adjustment, including cessation, if they result in harmful interference to (**the operations**).

M09 Operations under the authority of this authorization a) are on a non-interference basis to (**agency**) on the same or adjacent channel, and b) no protection can be afforded by that agency.

M10 This authorization was agreed to on a nonrenewable basis by (**agency**).

M11 Limited to the non-broadcast hours of and subject to coordination prior to activation with (**the station(s)**).

M13 Subject to prior coordination with and concurrence by (**organization/official**), and to temporary cessation when required for marine environmental operations.

M14 During transmission, aircraft shall not exceed (**altitude**).

M16 This authorization, made pursuant to Resolution 8 of the GWARC-79, is for planning purposes and is not an authority to operate. Operations may commence after satisfactory replacement action has been completed for (**FAS DKT number(s) or optionally: frequency, agency serial number**), and/or after (**date agreed to by displaced agency**).

M17 This non-Government space station assignment is made with the understanding that protection cannot be guaranteed to reception of the following non-Government earth station(s) (**non-Government earth station(s)**) due to the operation of existing transmitting earth stations and/or

Government fixed stations.

SPS:

SSG:

BR:

Examples:

M01 This authorization is not to be renewed beyond current experiment with estimated termination in 2 years.
M02 NRQZ0752 15FEB85 LTR 850220
M03 CUSTOMS
M04 JUSTICE SAN DIEGO CA
M06 CA AND NV
M07 FAA REGIONAL OFC
M08 USCG
M09 NAVY
M10 ARMY
M11 WJIM TV6 LANSING MI
M13 NESS/MACCALLEM NCAR LTR 2/1/83
M14 3000 FT ABOVE TERRAIN
M16 NTIA I8520804 8802
M17 CO, AK

Associated Data Elements:

MIN - MINUTE NOTE INFORMATION

MND - MINUTE NOTE DATA

MNN - MINUTE NOTE IDENTIFIER

Field Name: MINUTE NOTE IDENTIFIER

Tag: MNN

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 3, 0

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: The minute note identifier of the condition applied to the frequency application or authorization as a prerequisite to concurrence by the Frequency Assignment Subcommittee (FAS). See Annex A of the NTIA Manual.

M01
M02
M03
M04
M06
M07
M08
M09
M10
M11
M13
M14
M16
M17

Rules for Submission:

FAS:

1. Select the appropriate identifier to display the text. The notes will not duplicate conditions specified in the NOTES (NTS) field or a Footnote to the Table of Frequency Allocations (see Part 4.1 of the NTIA Manual).
2. Enter the data necessary to fill in the blank(s) of the MINUTE NOTE (MNT) field into the MINUTE NOTE DATA (MND) field.

SPS:

SSG:

BR:

Examples: M08

Associated Data Elements:

MIN - MINUTE NOTE INFORMATION
MND - MINUTE NOTE DATA
MNN - MINUTE NOTE IDENTIFIER

Field Name: MISSING DATA INDICATOR

Tag: MSD

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 1, 0

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: The indicator that certain data are missing in the frequency application or frequency authorization, and it would be classified at a higher level if all required data were provided.

Y - data are missing in the frequency application or authorization

N - data are not missing in the frequency application or authorization

Rules for Submission:

FAS: Enter Y or N.

SPS:

SSG:

BR:

Examples: Y

Associated Data Elements:

Field Name: NAME OF CANADIAN STATION

Tag: NAM

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 72, 0

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: The name of the operator of the Canadian station which has been coordinated with the U.S. in accordance with the NTIA Manual, Part 3.4, *United States-Canada Coordination Agreement*.

Rules for Submission:

FAS: This data element is provided by Canada on the frequency proposal.

SPS:

SSG:

BR:

Examples:

Associated Data Elements:

Field Name: NET CONTROL

Tag: NET

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 6, 0

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: The identifier for the applying agency's specific user, command, activity, unit, or project.

Rules for Submission:

FAS: Use of this data element is optional.

SPS:

SSG:

BR:

Examples:

Associated Data Elements:

Field Name: NUMBER OF DISCRETE FREQUENCIES AUTHORIZED ON SYI

Tag: NFA

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 6, 0

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: The total number of discrete frequencies authorized that support the operation of the particular radiocommunication system identified by the associated SYSTEM IDENTIFIER OR NAME (SYI).

Program generated field.

Rules for Submission:

FAS:

SPS:

SSG:

BR:

Examples: 7

Associated Data Elements:

CST - SYSTEM COST

DFI - DETAILED FUNCTION IDENTIFIER

HLS - HIGHER LEVEL SYSTEM

IFI - INTERMEDIATE FUNCTION IDENTIFIER

MFI - MAJOR FUNCTION IDENTIFIER

NFA - NUMBER FREQUENCY AUTHORIZATIONS ON SYI

NLS - NUMBER OF LAND STATIONS

NTO - NUMBER OF TRANSMITTERS OPERATING

NTT - TOTAL NUMBER OF STATIONS IN SYSTEM

OSA - OTHER SYSTEM ASSET USER

OSP - OTHER SYSTEM ASSET PROVIDER

S94 - INDEX OF S96 IN SYI

S96 - NUMBER OF MOBILE, PORTABLE, AND TRANSPORTABLE STATIONS

SCC - SYSTEM COST COMMENTS

SLF - SYSTEM LINKED FROM

SLT - SYSTEM LINKED TO

SOS - SYSTEM OF STATION

SYI - SYSTEM IDENTIFIER OR NAME

Field Name: NUMBER OF LAND STATIONS

Tag: NLS

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 6, 0

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: The total number of land stations operating at a fixed location in the Land Mobile Service that operate on a normal basis as part of the particular radiocommunication system identified by the associated SYSTEM IDENTIFIER OR NAME (SYI).

Rules for Submission:

FAS: Enter the total number of land stations operating at a fixed location in the Land Mobile Service that are on a normal basis as part of the particular radiocommunication system identified by the associated SYSTEM IDENTIFIER OR NAME (SYI).

SPS:

SSG:

BR:

Examples: 2

Associated Data Elements:

CST - SYSTEM COST

DFI - DETAILED FUNCTION IDENTIFIER

HLS - HIGHER LEVEL SYSTEM

IFI - INTERMEDIATE FUNCTION IDENTIFIER

MFI - MAJOR FUNCTION IDENTIFIER

NFA - NUMBER FREQUENCY AUTHORIZATIONS ON SYI

NLS - NUMBER OF LAND STATIONS

NTO - NUMBER OF TRANSMITTERS OPERATING

NTT - TOTAL NUMBER OF STATIONS IN SYSTEM

OSA - OTHER SYSTEM ASSET USER

OSP - OTHER SYSTEM ASSET PROVIDER

S94 - INDEX OF S96 IN SYI

S96 - NUMBER OF MOBILE, PORTABLE, AND TRANSPORTABLE STATIONS

SCC - SYSTEM COST COMMENTS

SLF - SYSTEM LINKED FROM

SLT - SYSTEM LINKED TO

SOS - SYSTEM OF STATION

SYI - SYSTEM IDENTIFIER OR NAME

Field Name: NUMBER OF TRANSMITTERS OPERATING

Tag: NTO

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 6, 0

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: The total number of transmitters operating as part of the particular radiocommunication system identified by the associated SYSTEM IDENTIFIER OR NAME (SYI) as calculated by adding the NUMBER OF MOBILE, PORTABLE, AND TRANSPORTABLE STATIONS (S96), the NUMBER OF LAND STATIONS (NLS), and the OTHER SYSTEM ASSET PROVIDER'S (OSP) NUMBER OF MOBILE, PORTABLE, AND TRANSPORTABLE STATIONS (S96).

Program generated field.

Rules for Submission:

FAS:

SPS:

SSG:

BR:

Examples: 32

Associated Data Elements:

CST - SYSTEM COST

DFI - DETAILED FUNCTION IDENTIFIER

HLS - HIGHER LEVEL SYSTEM

IFI - INTERMEDIATE FUNCTION IDENTIFIER

MFI - MAJOR FUNCTION IDENTIFIER

NFA - NUMBER FREQUENCY AUTHORIZATIONS ON SYI

NLS - NUMBER OF LAND STATIONS

NTO - NUMBER OF TRANSMITTERS OPERATING

NTT - TOTAL NUMBER OF STATIONS IN SYSTEM

OSA - OTHER SYSTEM ASSET USER

OSP - OTHER SYSTEM ASSET PROVIDER

S94 - INDEX OF S96 IN SYI

S96 - NUMBER OF MOBILE, PORTABLE, AND TRANSPORTABLE STATIONS

SCC - SYSTEM COST COMMENTS

SLF - SYSTEM LINKED FROM

SLT - SYSTEM LINKED TO

SOS - SYSTEM OF STATION

SYI - SYSTEM IDENTIFIER OR NAME

Field Name: NOTES

Tag: NTS

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 4, 0

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: The indicator for any special coordination requirements, operational priority, conditions and/or limitations for operation which apply to the frequency authorization. The text of these notes is in Annex A of the NTIA Manual.

Applicant and/or program generated field.

Rules for Submission:

FAS:

1. The notes apply to the entire frequency application or authorization. Enter the appropriate note(s) selected from Annex A of the NTIA Manual.

2. All applications meeting one or more of the following criteria must indicate the applicable note(s):

a. For a station in the domestic FIXED Service (see Section 8.2.11), enter as appropriate:

C078	S012	S206	S358	S360
L012	S148	S208	S359	

b. Enter the applicable note(s) from the S500-S700 series if the authorization is for:

(1) a station in a Space radiocommunication service; or

(2) an experimental station to be operated in the manner of a station in a Space radiocommunication service; or

(3) an experimental station to be used for the static test (prelaunch ground-to-ground checkout) of communication equipment to be used in a Space radiocommunication service; or

(4) a station to be used to support a Space mission.

c. Enter S321 or S322 for an authorization being made that is subject to the provisions of Section 9.6.5.

d. Enter S348 if an authorization is for communications with Non-Government Citizens Band (CB) stations and is made pursuant to Section 8.3.24.

e. Enter S160 or S165 if the authorization is being made under the authority of Part 7.12 or Section 7.5.2.

f. Enter S141 if the authorization is to a U. S. Government transmitting station located outside the United States and Possessions and therefore does not fall within the jurisdiction of the NTIA and IRAC/FAS.

g. Enter S366 on applications for an area assignment whose parameters indicate that operations are outside the Canadian Zone but are suspect of Canadian Coordination, or when:

- (1) the parameters provided on the application meet the requirements for Canadian coordination as specified in Part 3.4; and
- (2) the LOCATION (LOC) of the transmitter contains an area that is within or partially within the U.S./Canadian Coordination Zone (see Part 3.4); and
- (3) the STATION ANTENNA LATITUDE (LAT) and STATION ANTENNA LONGITUDE (LON) fields are blank on the application; but
- (4) operations will be South of the U.S./Canadian Coordination Zone; or
- (5) power used while operating in the Zone will not exceed 5 watts.

SPS:

SSG:

BR:

Examples:

C008
S362

Field Name: TOTAL NUMBER OF STATIONS IN SYSTEM

Tag: NTT

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 5, 0

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: The total number of stations (i.e., transmitters, receivers, and transceivers) associated with a specific SYSTEM IDENTIFIER OR NAME (SYI) as calculated by adding the NUMBER OF LAND STATIONS (NLS) to the NUMBER OF MOBILE, PORTABLE, AND TRANSPORTABLE STATIONS (S96).

Applicant or program generated field.

Rules for Submission:

FAS: Program generated field.

SPS:

1. If the total number of stations is from 1 through 100, enter the number rounded off to the nearest higher 10, e.g., 20, 30, 40, etc.
2. If the number of stations is greater than 100, enter the number rounded off to the nearest higher 100, e.g., 200, 300, 400, etc.
3. If it is feasible to enter a more precise number, enter it.
4. For Specialized Mobile Radio (SMR), an entry in this data field is not required.

SSG:

BR:

Examples: 300

Associated Data Elements:

CST - SYSTEM COST

DFI - DETAILED FUNCTION IDENTIFIER

HLS - HIGHER LEVEL SYSTEM

IFI - INTERMEDIATE FUNCTION IDENTIFIER

MFI - MAJOR FUNCTION IDENTIFIER

NFA - NUMBER FREQUENCY AUTHORIZATIONS ON SYI

NLS - NUMBER OF LAND STATIONS

NTO - NUMBER OF TRANSMITTERS OPERATING

NTT - TOTAL NUMBER OF STATIONS IN SYSTEM

OSA - OTHER SYSTEM ASSET USER

OSP - OTHER SYSTEM ASSET PROVIDER

S94 - INDEX OF S96 IN SYI

S96 - NUMBER OF MOBILE, PORTABLE, AND TRANSPORTABLE STATIONS

SCC - SYSTEM COST COMMENTS

SLF - SYSTEM LINKED FROM

SLT - SYSTEM LINKED TO

SOS - SYSTEM OF STATION

SYI - SYSTEM IDENTIFIER OR NAME

Field Name: ORIGINAL CLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY

Tag: OCA

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 60, 0

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals): 60, 0

Field Definition: This field identifies, by name or personal identifier and position, the original classification authority for classified data as determined in accordance with Executive Order 12958 of April 20, 1995, *Classified National Security Information*.

Rules for Submission:

FAS:

1. Enter the name, or personal identifier, and position of the original classification authority for all classified applications for which the classification was originally applied by the applicant and was not determined from derivative methods.
2. If entry of the information required falls under the exclusion provision of E.O. 12958, Section 1.7, paragraph (b), enter the statement **EXCLUDED,1.7.B** instead.

SPS:

SSG:

BR:

Examples:

ASD,CCCI,DOD
COMDR,12AF,USAF
JOHN MCCLELLAN,AA,NTIA,DOC
EXCLUDED,1.7.B

Associated Data Elements:

CDD - DECLASSIFICATION INSTRUCTIONS
CDE - EXTENDED DECLASSIFICATION DATE
CLA - CLASSIFICATION
CLR - REASON FOR CLASSIFICATION
CLU - UNCLASSIFIED DATA FIELDS
DCD - DERIVATIVE CLASSIFICATION SOURCE DATE
DCO - DERIVATIVE CLASSIFICATION SOURCE ORGANIZATION
DCT - DERIVATIVE CLASSIFICATION SOURCE TITLE
DIC - DECLASSIFICATION INSTRUCTIONS COMMENT
EDC - EXTENDED DECLASSIFICATION INSTRUCTION COMMENT
OCA - ORIGINAL CLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY

Field Name: FREQUENCY AUTHORIZATION OPERATIONAL STATUS

Tag: OPS

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 1,0

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals): 1,0

Field Definition: A code which indicates whether a frequency authorization is operational.

A - Active
I - Inactive
D - Deleted

Rules for Submission:

FAS: Optional. Enter the letter A for Active or the letter I for Inactive.

SPS:

SSG:

BR:

Examples: A

Associated Data Elements:

Field Name: OPERATING UNIT

Tag: OPU

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 18, 0

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals): 18, 0

Field Definition: The name or designation of the organization that uses the frequency authorization.

Rules for Submission:

FAS: Optional.

SPS:

SSG:

BR:

Examples: 517ARTY
SUBRON18

Field Name: ORGANIZATION REQUIRING COORDINATION

Tag: ORC

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 18, 0

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals): 18, 0

Field Definition: Any organization, not identified in other data fields, which requires coordination to operate the frequency assignment.

Rules for Submission:

FAS: Optional. This data element is used when coordination with other organizations is necessary.

SPS:

SSG:

BR:

Examples: FAA
 WSMR

Field Name: ORGANIZATION RESPONSIBLE FOR MANAGEMENT TEXT

Tag: ORD

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 60, 0

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals): 60, 0

Field Definition: The text which defines the code in ORGANIZATION RESPONSIBLE FOR MANAGEMENT (ORM).

Rules for Submission:

FAS:

1. Optional.
2. If a new code is entered in ORGANIZATION RESPONSIBLE FOR MANAGEMENT (ORM), enter the code definition in this field.

SPS:

SSG:

BR:

Examples: JOINT SERVICES/AGENCIES
 NATIONAL SECURITY AGENCY
 US ARMY

Associated Data Elements:

JNT - JOINT FREQUENCY ASSIGNMENTS
ORD - ORGANIZATION RESPONSIBLE FOR MANAGEMENT TEXT
ORM - ORGANIZATION RESPONSIBLE FOR MANAGEMENT

Field Name: ORGANIZATION RESPONSIBLE FOR MANAGEMENT

Tag: ORM

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 6, 0

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals): 6, 0

Field Definition: The code which identifies the organization responsible for managing the frequency authorization.

Rules for Submission:

FAS:

1. Optional.
2. Select a code from the following list:

<u>Code</u>	<u>ORGANIZATION REPOSIBLE FOR MANAGEMENT TEXT (ORD) Data</u>
COMMDE	NAVEUR COMMUNICATIONS DETACHMENT SOUDA BAY,SICILY,ITALY
HND CIV	HONDURAS CIVIL AGENCIES
JNTSVC	JOINT SERVICES/AGENCIES (when this code is used all agencies having management responsibility are listed in JOINT FREQUENCY ASSIGNMENTS (JNT)).
NSA	NATIONAL SECURITY AGENCY
PCC	PANAMA CANAL COMMISSION
PNR	REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
ROKA	REPUBLIC OF KOREA, ARMY
ROKAF	REPUBLIC OF KOREA, AIR FORCE
ROKMND	REPUBLIC OF KOREA, MINISTRY OF DEFENSE
ROKN	REPUBLIC OF KOREA, NAVY
STATE	STATE DEPARTMENT
USA	US ARMY
USAF	US AIR FORCE
USN	US NAVY

3. If the organization(s) responsible for management is not defined in the above list, enter a new code.
4. If a new code is entered, enter a code definition in ORGANIZATION RESPONSIBLE FOR MANAGEMENT TEXT (ORD).

SPS:

SSG:

BR:

Examples: JNTSVC
ROKA
USA

Associated Data Elements:

JNT - JOINT FREQUENCY ASSIGNMENTS

ORD - ORGANIZATION RESPONSIBLE FOR MANAGEMENT TEXT

ORM - ORGANIZATION RESPONSIBLE FOR MANAGEMENT

Field Name: OTHER SYSTEM ASSET USER

Tag: OSA

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 24, 0

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: The SYSTEM IDENTIFIER OR NAME (SYI) of the other system(s) that use assets from this SYI.

Applicant and/or program generated field.

Rules for Submission:

FAS: Enter the SYSTEM IDENTIFIER OF NAME (SYI) of the other system(s) that use assets from this SYI. Each SYI is the designator developed or used by the submitting agency that uniquely identifies the particular radiocommunication system. NOTE: This field is automatically set when this system is referenced by the OTHER SYSTEM PROVIDER (OSP) of another system.

SPS:

SSG:

BR:

Examples: OE-LAM

Associated Data Elements:

CST - SYSTEM COST

DFI - DETAILED FUNCTION IDENTIFIER

HLS - HIGHER LEVEL SYSTEM

IFI - INTERMEDIATE FUNCTION IDENTIFIER

MFI - MAJOR FUNCTION IDENTIFIER

NFA - NUMBER FREQUENCY AUTHORIZATIONS ON SYI

NLS - NUMBER OF LAND STATIONS

NTO - NUMBER OF TRANSMITTERS OPERATING

NTT - TOTAL NUMBER OF STATIONS IN SYSTEM

OSA - OTHER SYSTEM ASSET USER

OSP - OTHER SYSTEM ASSET PROVIDER

S94 - INDEX OF S96 IN SYI

S96 - NUMBER OF MOBILE, PORTABLE, AND TRANSPORTABLE STATIONS

SCC - SYSTEM COST COMMENTS

SLF - SYSTEM LINKED FROM

SLT - SYSTEM LINKED TO

SOS - SYSTEM OF STATION

SYI - SYSTEM IDENTIFIER OR NAME

Field Name: OTHER SYSTEM ASSET PROVIDER

Tag: OSP

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 24, 0

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: The SYSTEM IDENTIFIER OR NAME (SYI) of other system(s) that provide(s) assets to this SYI for use.

Applicant and/or program generated field.

Rules for Submission:

FAS: Enter the SYSTEM IDENTIFIER OR NAME (SYI) of other system(s) that provide(s) assets to this SYI for use. Each SYI is the designator developed or used by the submitting agency that uniquely identifies the particular radiocommunication system. NOTE: This field is automatically set when this system is referenced by the OTHER SYSTEM ASSET USER (OSA) of another system.

SPS:

SSG:

BR:

Examples: RPT-LA

Associated Data Elements:

CST - SYSTEM COST

DFI - DETAILED FUNCTION IDENTIFIER

HLS - HIGHER LEVEL SYSTEM

IFI - INTERMEDIATE FUNCTION IDENTIFIER

MFI - MAJOR FUNCTION IDENTIFIER

NFA - NUMBER FREQUENCY AUTHORIZATIONS ON SYI

NLS - NUMBER OF LAND STATIONS

NTO - NUMBER OF TRANSMITTERS OPERATING

NTT - TOTAL NUMBER OF STATIONS IN SYSTEM

OSA - OTHER SYSTEM ASSET USER

OSP - OTHER SYSTEM ASSET PROVIDER

S94 - INDEX OF S96 IN SYI

S96 - NUMBER OF MOBILE, PORTABLE, AND TRANSPORTABLE STATIONS

SCC - SYSTEM COST COMMENTS

SLF - SYSTEM LINKED FROM

SLT - SYSTEM LINKED TO

SOS - SYSTEM OF STATION

SYI - SYSTEM IDENTIFIER OR NAME

Field Name: OTHER MENU ENTRY

Tag: OTH

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 250, 0

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: Used for text entries when OTHER option is selected for data elements containing menus.

Applicant and/or program generated field.

Rules for Submission:

FAS:

SPS:

SSG:

BR:

Examples:

Field Name: PLOTTER CONTROL CHARACTER

Tag: PCC

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 1, 0

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: A character used to specify the color to plot the frequency assignment on a graphic output.

Program generated field.

Rules for Submission:

FAS:

SPS:

SSG:

BR:

Examples:

Field Name: PERSONAL COMPUTER IDENTIFICATION

Tag: PCI

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 10,0

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals): 10,0

Field Definition: The data which identifies the personal computer which originally generated the frequency application.

Rules for Submission:

FAS: Optional.

SPS:

SSG:

BR:

Examples: APAC970012

Associated Data Elements:

Field Name: PERMITTIVITY

Tag: PER

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 2, 0

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: The ratio of electric flux density produced by an electric field in a medium at the particular location to that produced in a vacuum by the same field (also known as dielectric constant).

Program generated field derived from digitized maps of permittivity.

Rules for Submission:

FAS:

SPS:

SSG:

BR:

Examples: OE-LAM

Associated Data Elements:

Field Name: PAIRED FREQUENCY COMMENTS

Tag: PFC

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 100,0

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: The agency comments that explain the relationship between this frequency proposal or authorization with the frequency identified in PAIRED FREQUENCY (PFQ).

Rules for Submission:

FAS: Optional. Enter the text that explains the relationship between the two frequencies.

SPS:

SSG:

BR:

Examples: REPEATER OUT

Associated Data Elements:

PFC - PAIRED FREQUENCY COMMENTS

PFQ - PAIRED FREQUENCY

PFS - PAIRED FREQUENCY SERIAL NUMBER

Field Name: PAIRED FREQUENCY

Tag: PFQ

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 15,6

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: The frequency of the paired proposal or authorization associated with this proposal or authorization.

Rules for Submission:

FAS: Required for all repeater stations and all duplex transmissions. Enter the frequency of the paired proposal or authorization associated with this proposal or authorization.

SPS:

SSG:

BR:

Examples: 162.500

Associated Data Elements:

PFC - PAIRED FREQUENCY COMMENTS

PFQ - PAIRED FREQUENCY

PFS - PAIRED FREQUENCY SERIAL NUMBER

Field Name: PAIRED FREQUENCY SERIAL NUMBER

Tag: PFS

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 12,0

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: The serial number of a proposal or authorization that is associated with this frequency proposal or authorization.

Rules for Submission:

FAS: Optional. Enter the serial number of the proposal or authorization for the frequency in the PAIRED FREQUENCY (PFQ) field.

SPS:

SSG:

BR:

Examples: NASA20020521

Associated Data Elements:

PFC - PAIRED FREQUENCY COMMENTS

PFQ - PAIRED FREQUENCY

PFS - PAIRED FREQUENCY SERIAL NUMBER

Field Name: RECEIVER NOMENCLATURE

Tag: R01

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 50, 0

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: The government assigned alphanumeric equipment designation.

Rules for Submission:

FAS:

SPS: Enter whenever a government-assigned nomenclature exists.

SSG:

BR:

Examples: AN/PSC-5

Associated Data Elements:

R01 - RECEIVER NOMENCLATURE

R02 - RECEIVER MANUFACTURER NAME CODE

R03 - COMMERCIAL RECEIVER MODEL NAME AND NUMBER

Field Name: RECEIVER MANUFACTURER NAME CODE

Tag: R02

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 3, 0

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: The code as specified in Annex G of the NTIA Manual that identifies the manufacturer of the receiver identified in GOVERNMENT RECEIVER NOMENCLATURE (R01) and COMMERCIAL RECEIVER MODEL NAME AND NUMBER(R03).

Rules for Submission:

FAS:

SPS: Enter the manufacturer code from Annex G of the NTIA Manual.

SSG:

BR:

Examples: MOT

Associated Data Elements:

R01 - RECEIVER NOMENCLATURE

R02 - RECEIVER MANUFACTURER NAME CODE

R03 - COMMERCIAL RECEIVER MODEL NAME AND NUMBER

Field Name: COMMERCIAL RECEIVER MODEL NAME AND NUMBER

Tag: R03

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 50, 0

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: Commercial model name and number of the receiver.

Rules for Submission:

FAS:

SPS: Enter the manufacturer's model name and number for the receiver.

SSG:

BR:

Examples: TR-38 Transponder

Associated Data Elements

R01 - RECEIVER NOMENCLATURE

R02 - RECEIVER MANUFACTURER NAME CODE

R03 - COMMERCIAL RECEIVER MODEL NAME AND NUMBER

Field Name: RECEIVER LOWEST TUNED FREQUENCY

Tag: R04

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 15, 6

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: The lowest tuned frequency of the receiver for frequency band(s) at which the receiver can operate.

Rules for Submission:

FAS:

SPS: Enter the lowest tuned frequency of the receiver for a frequency band.

SSG:

BR:

Examples: 225

Associated Data Elements:

R04 - RECEIVER LOWEST TUNED FREQUENCY
R05 - RECEIVER HIGHEST TUNED FREQUENCY
R07 - RECEIVER TUNING INCREMENT
R33 - RECEIVER FREQUENCY BAND INDEX

Field Name: RECEIVER HIGHEST TUNED FREQUENCY

Tag: R05

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 15, 6

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: The highest tuned frequency of the receiver for frequency band(s) at which the receiver can operate.

Rules for Submission:

FAS:

SPS: Enter the highest tuned frequency of the receiver for a frequency band.

SSG:

BR:

Examples: 399.9

Associated Data Elements:

R04 - RECEIVER LOWEST TUNED FREQUENCY

R05 - RECEIVER HIGHEST TUNED FREQUENCY

R07 - RECEIVER TUNING INCREMENT

R33 - RECEIVER FREQUENCY BAND INDEX

Field Name: RECEIVER TUNABILITY INDICATOR

Tag: R06

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 1,0

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: Indicator of whether or not the receiver can be tuned.

Y - receiver can be tuned

N - receiver cannot be tuned

Rules for Submission:

FAS:

SPS: Enter Y if receiver can be tuned. Enter N if the receiver cannot be tuned.

SSG:

BR:

Examples: Y

Field Name: RECEIVER TUNING INCREMENT

Tag: R07

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 15, 6

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: The frequency tuning increment determined by hardware design.

Rules for Submission:

FAS:

SPS: Enter the receiver frequency tuning increment. When the receiver operates in multiple frequency bands, a tuning increment is required for each band.

SSG:

BR:

Examples: 25

Associated Data Elements:

R04 - RECEIVER LOWEST TUNED FREQUENCY
R05 - RECEIVER HIGHEST TUNED FREQUENCY
R07 - RECEIVER TUNING INCREMENT
R33 - RECEIVER FREQUENCY BAND INDEX

Field Name: RECEIVER 3 DB RF BANDWIDTH

Tag: R08

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 15,6

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: The nominal 3 dB full RF bandwidth of the receiver as specified by the manufacturer.

Rules for Submission:

FAS:

SPS: Enter the value for each RF stage. If there is more than one RF stage enter the stages in order, that is first RF stage, second RF stage, etc.

SSG:

BR:

Examples: 700

Associated Data Elements:

R08 - RECEIVER 3 DB RF BANDWIDTH
R09 - RECEIVER 20 DB RF BANDWIDTH
R10 - RECEIVER 40 DB RF BANDWIDTH
R11 - RECEIVER 60 DB RF BANDWIDTH
R30 - INDEX RF BANDWIDTH

Field Name: RECEIVER 20 DB RF BANDWIDTH

Tag: R09

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 15,6

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: The nominal 20 dB full RF bandwidth of the receiver as specified by the manufacturer.

Rules for Submission:

FAS:

SPS: Enter the value for each RF stage. If there is more than one RF stage enter the stages in order, that is first RF stage, second RF stage, etc.

SSG:

BR:

Examples: 1000

Associated Data Elements:

R08 - RECEIVER 3 DB RF BANDWIDTH
R09 - RECEIVER 20 DB RF BANDWIDTH
R10 - RECEIVER 40 DB RF BANDWIDTH
R11 - RECEIVER 60 DB RF BANDWIDTH
R30 - INDEX RF BANDWIDTH

Field Name: RECEIVER 40 DB RF BANDWIDTH

Tag: R10

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 15,6

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: The nominal 40 dB full RF bandwidth of the receiver as specified by the manufacturer.

Rules for Submission:

FAS:

SPS: Enter the value for each RF stage. If there is more than one RF stage enter the stages in order, that is first RF stage, second RF stage, etc.

SSG:

BR:

Examples: 1750

Associated Data Elements:

R08 - RECEIVER 3 DB RF BANDWIDTH
R09 - RECEIVER 20 DB RF BANDWIDTH
R10 - RECEIVER 40 DB RF BANDWIDTH
R11 - RECEIVER 60 DB RF BANDWIDTH
R30 - INDEX RF BANDWIDTH

Field Name: RECEIVER 60 DB RF BANDWIDTH

Tag: R11

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 15,6

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: The nominal 60 dB full RF bandwidth of the receiver the manufacturer.

Rules for Submission:

FAS:

SPS: Enter the value for each RF stage. If there is more than one RF stage enter the stages in order, that is first RF stage, second RF stage, etc.

SSG:

BR:

Examples: 3000

Associated Data Elements:

R08 - RECEIVER 3 DB RF BANDWIDTH
R09 - RECEIVER 20 DB RF BANDWIDTH
R10 - RECEIVER 40 DB RF BANDWIDTH
R11 - RECEIVER 60 DB RF BANDWIDTH
R30 - INDEX RF BANDWIDTH

Field Name: RECEIVER 3 DB IF BANDWIDTH

Tag: R12

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 15,6

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: The nominal 3 dB full IF stage bandwidth of the receiver as specified by the manufacturer.

Rules for Submission:

FAS:

SPS: Enter the 3 dB full IF selectivity bandwidth of the receiver (same value as for the final IF stage).

SSG:

BR:

Examples: 36

10.27

Associated Data Elements:

R12 - RECEIVER 3 DB IF BANDWIDTH

R13 - RECEIVER 20 DB IF BANDWIDTH

R14 - RECEIVER 40 DB IF BANDWIDTH

R15 - RECEIVER 60 DB IF BANDWIDTH

R18 - INTERMEDIATE FREQUENCY

R19 - LOCAL OSCILLATOR TUNED INDICATOR

R31 - INDEX IF STAGE BANDWIDTH

R32 - INDEX IF STAGE CHAIN

R40 - RECEIVER MEASURED DATA INDICATOR

Field Name: RECEIVER 20 DB IF BANDWIDTH

Tag: R13

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 15,6

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: The nominal 20 dB full IF stage bandwidth of the receiver as specified by the manufacturer.

Rules for Submission:

FAS:

SPS: Enter the 20 dB full IF selectivity bandwidth of the receiver (same value as for the final IF stage).

SSG:

BR:

Examples: 56
10.9

Associated Data Elements:

R12 - RECEIVER 3 DB IF BANDWIDTH

R13 - RECEIVER 20 DB IF BANDWIDTH

R14 - RECEIVER 40 DB IF BANDWIDTH

R15 - RECEIVER 60 DB IF BANDWIDTH

R18 - INTERMEDIATE FREQUENCY

R19 - LOCAL OSCILLATOR TUNED INDICATOR

R31 - INDEX IF STAGE BANDWIDTH

R32 - INDEX IF STAGE CHAIN

R40 - RECEIVER MEASURED DATA INDICATOR

Field Name: RECEIVER 40 DB IF BANDWIDTH

Tag: R14

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 15,6

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: The nominal 40 dB full IF stage bandwidth of the receiver as specified by the manufacturer.

Rules for Submission:

FAS:

SPS: Enter the 40 dB full IF selectivity bandwidth of the receiver (same value as for the final IF stage).

SOG:

BR:

Examples: 95
11.2

Associated Data Elements:

R12 - RECEIVER 3 DB IF BANDWIDTH
R13 - RECEIVER 20 DB IF BANDWIDTH
R14 - RECEIVER 40 DB IF BANDWIDTH
R15 - RECEIVER 60 DB IF BANDWIDTH
R18 - INTERMEDIATE FREQUENCY
R19 - LOCAL OSCILLATOR TUNED INDICATOR
R31 - INDEX IF STAGE BANDWIDTH
R32 - INDEX IF STAGE CHAIN
R40 - RECEIVER MEASURED DATA INDICATOR

Field Name: RECEIVER 60 DB IF BANDWIDTH

Tag: R15

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 15,6

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: The nominal 60 dB full IF stage bandwidth of the receiver as specified by the manufacturer.

Rules for Submission:

FAS:

SPS: Enter the 60 dB full IF selectivity bandwidth of the receiver (same value as for the final IF stage).

SSG:

BR:

Examples: 142
12

Associated Data Elements:

R12 - RECEIVER 3 DB IF BANDWIDTH
R13 - RECEIVER 20 DB IF BANDWIDTH
R14 - RECEIVER 40 DB IF BANDWIDTH
R15 - RECEIVER 60 DB IF BANDWIDTH
R18 - INTERMEDIATE FREQUENCY
R19 - LOCAL OSCILLATOR TUNED INDICATOR
R31 - INDEX IF STAGE BANDWIDTH
R32 - INDEX IF STAGE CHAIN
R40 - RECEIVER MEASURED DATA INDICATOR

Field Name: RECEIVER DIGITIZED SELECTIVITY CODE

Tag: R16

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 12, 0

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: The code that identifies a receiver's digitized selectivity curve file.

Rules for Submission:

FAS:

SPS:

SSG:

BR:

Examples:

Associated Data Elements:

R16 - RECEIVER DIGITIZED SELECTIVITY CODE

R17 - RECEIVER DIGITIZED SELECTIVITY CHARACTERISTICS

Field Name: RECEIVER DIGITIZED SELECTIVITY CHARACTERISTICS

Tag: R17

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 10000, 0

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: A file containing a receiver's digitized selectivity characteristics.

Rules for Submission:

FAS:

SPS:

SSG:

BR:

Examples:

Associated Data Elements:

R16 - RECEIVER DIGITIZED SELECTIVITY CODE

R17 - RECEIVER DIGITIZED SELECTIVITY CHARACTERISTICS

Field Name: INTERMEDIATE FREQUENCY

Tag: R18

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 15,6

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: The tuned frequency of the receiver intermediate frequency stage.

Rules for Submission:

FAS:

SPS: Enter the value for each IF stage. If there is more than one intermediate frequency (IF) stage enter the tuned frequencies in order for each IF stage, i.e., the tuned frequency of the first IF stage, the tuned frequency of the second IF stage, etc.

SSG:

BR:

Examples: 915
21.67

Associated Data Elements:

R12 - RECEIVER 3 DB IF BANDWIDTH
R13 - RECEIVER 20 DB IF BANDWIDTH
R14 - RECEIVER 40 DB IF BANDWIDTH
R15 - RECEIVER 60 DB IF BANDWIDTH
R18 - INTERMEDIATE FREQUENCY
R19 - LOCAL OSCILLATOR TUNED INDICATOR
R31 - INDEX IF STAGE BANDWIDTH
R32 - INDEX IF STAGE CHAIN
R40 - RECEIVER MEASURED DATA INDICATOR

Field Name: LOCAL OSCILLATOR TUNED INDICATOR

Tag: R19

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 1,0

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: Indicator of the location of the local oscillator frequency with respect to the associated mixer input signal.

U - Above the Intermediate Frequency
B - Below the Intermediate Frequency
E - Either above or below the Intermediate Frequency

Rules for Submission:

FAS:

SPS: Enter the correct indicator value from the list.

SSG:

BR:

Examples: U

Associated Data Elements:

R12 - RECEIVER 3 DB IF BANDWIDTH
R13 - RECEIVER 20 DB IF BANDWIDTH
R14 - RECEIVER 40 DB IF BANDWIDTH
R15 - RECEIVER 60 DB IF BANDWIDTH
R18 - INTERMEDIATE FREQUENCY
R19 - LOCAL OSCILLATOR TUNED INDICATOR
R31 - INDEX IF STAGE BANDWIDTH
R32 - INDEX IF STAGE CHAIN
R40 - RECEIVER MEASURED DATA INDICATOR

Field Name: RECEIVER SENSITIVITY

Tag: R20

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 7, 2

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: The receiver sensitivity (See Glossary).

Rules for Submission:

FAS:

SPS: Enter the receiver sensitivity in dBm. Enter with other Associated Data Elements as listed below.

SSG:

BR:

Examples: -97

Associated Data Elements:

R20 - RECEIVER SENSITIVITY

R21 - PERFORMANCE CRITERIA FOR RECEIVER SENSITIVITY

R22 - PERFORMANCE CRITERIA VALUE FOR RECEIVER SENSITIVITY

R32 - INDEX IF STAGE CHAIN

Field Name: PERFORMANCE CRITERIA FOR RECEIVER SENSITIVITY

Tag: R21

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 2, 0

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: The indicator of performance criteria for RECEIVER SENSITIVITY (R20) selected from the following list:

- | | |
|-------------|--|
| 1 - BER | (Bit Error Rate) |
| 2 - MDS | (Minimum Discernable Signal) |
| 3 - PWOP | (Pulse Width Opposition) |
| 4 - SINAD | (Signal plus Noise plus Distortion -to- Noise plus Distortion Ratio) |
| 5 - (S+N)/N | (Signal plus Noise-to-Noise) |
| 6 - S/N | (Signal-to-Noise Ratio) |
| 7 - other | |

Rules for Submission:

FAS:

SPS: Enter the number identifying the correct output performance criteria for receiver sensitivity.
Enter with other Associated Data Elements as listed below.

SSG:

BR:

Examples: 1

Associated Data Elements:

R20 - RECEIVER SENSITIVITY

R21 - PERFORMANCE CRITERIA FOR RECEIVER SENSITIVITY

R22 - PERFORMANCE CRITERIA VALUE FOR RECEIVER SENSITIVITY

R32 - INDEX IF STAGE CHAIN

Field Name: PERFORMANCE CRITERIA VALUE FOR RECEIVER SENSITIVITY

Tag: R22

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 15, 6

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: The performance criteria value for RECEIVER SENSITIVITY (R20) (See Glossary).

Rules for Submission:

FAS:

SPS: Enter the correct performance criteria value for receiver sensitivity.
Enter with other Associated Data Elements as listed below.

SSG:

BR:

Examples: 0

Associated Data Elements:

R20 - RECEIVER SENSITIVITY

R21 - PERFORMANCE CRITERIA FOR RECEIVER SENSITIVITY

R22 - PERFORMANCE CRITERIA VALUE FOR RECEIVER SENSITIVITY

R32 - INDEX IF STAGE CHAIN

Field Name: RECEIVER NOISE FIGURE

Tag: R23

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 6, 2

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: Receiver noise figure (See Glossary).

Rules for Submission:

FAS: This is an optional field; when submitting, enter in dB.

SPS: Enter in dB.

SSG:

BR:

Examples: 6.5

Field Name: EARTH STATION RECEIVING SYSTEM NOISE TEMPERATURE

Tag: R24

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 4, 0

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: The lowest total receiving system noise temperature in Kelvin, of the receiving earth station, referred to the output of the receiving antenna of the earth station under clear-sky conditions.

Rules for Submission:

FAS:

1. This value is required for receiving earth stations.
2. This value shall be indicated for the nominal value of the elevation angle when the associated transmitting station is aboard a geostationary satellite and, in other cases, for the minimum elevation angle.

SPS:

SSG:

BR:

Examples: 60

Field Name: RECEIVER FREQUENCY STABILITY

Tag: R25

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 15, 6

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: The maximum departure of a receiver from its operating frequency.

Rules for Submission:

FAS:

Enter the frequency stability in parts per million (ppm) or in Hertz. The value should represent operations at the intended operating frequency, a time sufficiently into the equipment's life cycle to exclude "Break-in" or "Pre-Burn-In" variations and after an adequate warm-up period.

SPS:

Enter the frequency stability in parts per million (ppm) or in Hertz. The value should represent operations at the intended operating frequency, a time sufficiently into the equipment's life cycle to exclude "Break-in" or "Pre-Burn-In" variations and after an adequate warm-up period.

SSG:

BR:

Examples: 1

Field Name: RECEIVER SPURIOUS REJECTION LEVEL

Tag: R26

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 6, 2

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: The level of spurious rejection that the receiver meets at all frequencies outside the -60 dB full IF bandwidth at the last IF stage.

Rules for Submission:

FAS:

SPS: Enter the level of spurious rejection in dB.

SSG:

BR:

Examples: 60

Field Name: RECEIVER IMAGE REJECTION LEVEL

Tag: R27

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 6, 2

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: Receiver image rejection level. (See Glossary)

Rules for Submission:

FAS:

SPS: Enter the level of image rejection in dB.

SSG:

BR:

Examples: 60

Field Name: RECEIVER INTERMODULATION REJECTION LEVEL

Tag: R28

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 6, 2

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: Receiver intermodulation rejection level.

Rules for Submission:

FAS:

SPS: Enter the receiver intermodulation rejection level in dB.

SSG:

BR:

Examples: 60

Field Name: INDEX RF BANDWIDTH

Tag: R30

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 12, 0

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: An index field that identifies the RF stage number.

Program generated field.

Rules for Submission:

FAS:

SPS:

SSG:

BR:

Examples:

Associated Data Elements:

R08 - RECEIVER 3 DB RF BANDWIDTH

R09 - RECEIVER 20 DB RF BANDWIDTH

R10 - RECEIVER 40 DB RF BANDWIDTH

R11 - RECEIVER 60 DB RF BANDWIDTH

R30 - INDEX RF BANDWIDTH

Field Name: INDEX IF STAGE BANDWIDTH

Tag: R31

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 12, 0

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: An index field that identifies the IF stage number.

Rules for Submission:

FAS:

SPS: Enter the IF stage number.

SSG:

BR:

Examples:

Associated Data Elements:

R12 - RECEIVER 3 DB IF BANDWIDTH

R13 - RECEIVER 20 DB IF BANDWIDTH

R14 - RECEIVER 40 DB IF BANDWIDTH

R15 - RECEIVER 60 DB IF BANDWIDTH

R18 - INTERMEDIATE FREQUENCY

R19 - LOCAL OSCILLATOR TUNED INDICATOR

R31 - INDEX IF STAGE BANDWIDTH

R32 - INDEX IF STAGE CHAIN

R40 - RECEIVER MEASURED DATA INDICATOR

Field Name: INDEX IF STAGE CHAIN

Tag: R32

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 12, 0

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: An index field that identifies the IF chain number.

Rules for Submission:

FAS: For a system/equipment which has been certified as meeting NTIA standards, see Endnote 1.

SPS: Enter the number of the IF chain.

SSG:

BR:

Examples:

Associated Data Elements:

R12 - RECEIVER 3 DB IF BANDWIDTH

R13 - RECEIVER 20 DB IF BANDWIDTH

R14 - RECEIVER 40 DB IF BANDWIDTH

R15 - RECEIVER 60 DB IF BANDWIDTH

R18 - INTERMEDIATE FREQUENCY

R19 - LOCAL OSCILLATOR TUNED INDICATOR

R31 - INDEX IF STAGE BANDWIDTH

R32 - INDEX IF STAGE CHAIN

R40 - RECEIVER MEASURED DATA INDICATOR

Associated Data Elements

R20 - RECEIVER SENSITIVITY

R21 - PERFORMANCE CRITERIA FOR RECEIVER SENSITIVITY

R22 - PERFORMANCE CRITERIA VALUE FOR RECEIVER SENSITIVITY

R32 - INDEX IF STAGE CHAIN

Field Name: RECEIVER FREQUENCY BAND INDEX

Tag: R33

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 12, 0

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: An index field that identifies the occurrence of a receiver frequency band.

Program generated field.

Rules for Submission:

FAS:

SPS:

SSG:

BR:

Examples:

Associated Data Elements:

R04 - RECEIVER LOWEST TUNED FREQUENCY

R05 - RECEIVER HIGHEST TUNED FREQUENCY

R07 - RECEIVER TUNING INCREMENT

R33 - RECEIVER FREQUENCY BAND INDEX

Field Name: RECEIVER MEASURED DATA INDICATOR

Tag: R40

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 1,0

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: The indicator of whether data provided is measured or calculated:

Y - the receiver IF bandwidth data is measured data.

N - the receiver IF bandwidth data is calculated.

Rules for Submission:

FAS:

SPS: Enter the appropriate indicator, Y or N.

SSG:

BR:

Examples: Y

Associated Data Elements:

R12 - RECEIVER 3 DB IF BANDWIDTH

R13 - RECEIVER 20 DB IF BANDWIDTH

R14 - RECEIVER 40 DB IF BANDWIDTH

R15 - RECEIVER 60 DB IF BANDWIDTH

R18 - INTERMEDIATE FREQUENCY

R19 - LOCAL OSCILLATOR TUNED INDICATOR

R31 - INDEX IF STAGE BANDWIDTH

R32 - INDEX IF STAGE CHAIN

R40 - RECEIVER MEASURED DATA INDICATOR

Field Name: RECEIVER DATA SET IDENTIFIER

Tag: R99

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 12, 0

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: Used for bookkeeping to index data sets representing distinct receiver characteristics.

Program generated field.

Rules for Submission:

FAS:

SPS:

SSG:

BR:

Examples:

Field Name: RECOMMENDING DATA SIGNED

Tag: RDAT

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 8,0

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: The date the certification is approved by NITA.

Rules for Submission:

FAS:

SPS:

SSG:

BR:

Examples:

Associated Data Elements:

Field Name: REVIEW DATE DUE

Tag: RDD

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 8,0

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals): 8,0

Field Definition: The date by which the authorization must be reviewed in order to comply with NTIA's Frequency Assignment Review Procedures.

Program generated field.

Rules for Submission:

FAS:

SPS:

SSG:

BR:

Examples: 19990101

Associated Data Elements:

Field Name: RADIO SERVICE DESCRIPTION

Tag: RDES

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 500, 0

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: The description of the radio service taken from NTIA Manuel Chapter 6, Table A

Rules for Submission:

FAS:

SPS:

SSG:

BR:

Examples:

Associated Data Elements:

Field Name: REFRACTIVITY

Tag: REF

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 3, 0

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: The ratio of the phase velocity in a vacuum to that in the medium in which the radio wave travels at the particular location.

Program generated field derived from digitized maps of refractivity.

Rules for Submission:

FAS:

SPS:

SSG:

BR:

Examples:

Field Name: REFERENCE FREQUENCY

Tag: RFQ

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 15,6

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals): 15,6

Field Definition: A frequency having a fixed and specific position with respect to the assigned frequency. The displacement of this frequency with respect to the assigned frequency has the same absolute value and sign that the displacement of the characteristic frequency has with respect to the center of the frequency band occupied by the emission. [NTIA][RR]

Rules for Submission:

FAS: Optional. Enter the frequency of the suppressed or reduced carrier expressed in the same unit of measure as the ASSIGNED FREQUENCY (FRQ) in the frequency authorization or application.

SPS:

SSG:

BR:

Examples: 6736

Associated Data Elements:

FRQ - ASSIGNED FREQUENCY

Field Name: REQUESTOR DATA

Tag: ROD

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 60,0

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals): 60,0

Field Definition: The name and telephone number of the individual requesting the frequency authorization or the action to be applied to an authorization.

Rules for Submission:

FAS: Optional.

SPS:

SSG:

BR:

Examples: RICHARD GEER, 410-211-3254 DSN 354-3254

Associated Data Elements:

Field Name: REPEATER INDICATOR

Tag: RPT

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 1, 0

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: The indicator of whether the station's receiver is part of a repeater.

Y - station's receiver is part of a repeater

N - station's receiver is not a repeater

Rules for Submission:

FAS:

1. Enter "Y" if the station's receiver is a repeater.
2. Enter "N" if the station's receiver is not part of a repeater.

SPS:

SSG:

BR:

Examples: Y

Field Name: REQUIRED DATE FOR OPERATION

Tag: RQD

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 8,0

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals): 8,0

Field Definition: The date a new frequency authorization or modification to a frequency authorization needs to be operational.

Rules for Submission:

FAS: Optional.

Format:

1. The first four characters contain a year.
2. Characters five and six contain a month
3. Characters seven and eight contain a day.
4. This data element must contain a valid date.

SPS:

SSG:

BR:

Examples: 19980101

Associated Data Elements:

DRR - DATE RESPONSE REQUIRED

DTE - DATE OF ENTRY

Field Name: AGENDA TYPE INDICATOR

Tag: RTN

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 1, 0

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: The identifier of how the frequency application or frequency authorization is to be processed by the Frequency Assignment Subcommittee (FAS).

The identifiers are:

A - for consideration by the Aeronautical Assignment Group (AAG) on an AAG Agenda.

M - for consideration by the Military Assignment Group (MAG) on a MAG Agenda.

R - for consideration by the FAS on a Routine Agenda.

N - for consideration by the FAS on a Regular Agenda.

Program generated field.

Rules for Submission:

FAS:

SPS:

SSG:

BR:

Examples: N

Field Name: RADAR MOBILITY INDICATOR

Tag: RTP

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 1, 0

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: Indicates radar platform is airborne, land or ship.

Rules for Submission:

FAS:

SPS:

SSG:

BR:

Examples:

Associated Data Elements:

Field Name: REVOTE SECTION NUMBER

Tag: RVS

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 6, 0

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: The Frequency Assignment Subcommittee (FAS) agenda section number in which the frequency application was last processed.

Program generated field.

Rules for Submission:

FAS:

SPS:

SSG:

BR:

Examples: 002065

Field Name: REVIEW INDICATOR

Tag: RYR

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 1, 0

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: The indicator that the frequency authorization is qualified for retention, and completely up to date in accordance with the particulars of the NTIA Manual. This field is used on the frequency application ONLY when no other changes are required to the authorization and it is necessary to indicate a 5-year review of an authorization has been completed (see Annex F).

Y - Frequency authorization is qualified for retention without change.

Rules for Submission:

FAS:

SPS:

SSG:

BR:

Examples:

Field Name: CERTIFIED AIRCRAFT OPERATIONAL FLIGHT ALTITUDE

Tag: S15

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 8, 0

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: The certified maximum altitude above sea level at which the aircraft station operates.

Rules for Submission:

FAS:

SPS: Enter in feet the certified aircraft operational flight altitude above sea level at which the aircraft station will operate.

SSG:

BR:

Examples: 30000

Field Name: NUMBER OF UNITS

Tag: S16

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 6,0

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: The total number of units planned for the stage of review requested.

Rules for Submission:

FAS:

SPS:

SSG: Enter the total number of units planned for the stage of review requested.

BR:

Examples: 48

Field Name: INDEX OF S96 IN SYI

Tag: S94

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 8, 0

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: An index to the number of NUMBER OF MOBILE, PORTABLE, AND TRANSPORTABLE STATIONS (S96) that are part of the particular SYSTEM IDENTIFIER OR NAME (SYI).

Program generated field.

Rules for Submission:

FAS:

SPS:

SSG:

BR:

Examples:

Associated Data Elements:

CST - SYSTEM COST

DFI - DETAILED FUNCTION IDENTIFIER

HLS - HIGHER LEVEL SYSTEM

IFI - INTERMEDIATE FUNCTION IDENTIFIER

MFI - MAJOR FUNCTION IDENTIFIER

NFA - NUMBER FREQUENCY AUTHORIZATIONS ON SYI

NLS - NUMBER OF LAND STATIONS

NTO - NUMBER OF TRANSMITTERS OPERATING

NTT - TOTAL NUMBER OF STATIONS IN SYSTEM

OSA - OTHER SYSTEM ASSET USER

OSP - OTHER SYSTEM ASSET PROVIDER

S94 - INDEX OF S96 IN SYI

S96 - NUMBER OF MOBILE, PORTABLE, AND TRANSPORTABLE STATIONS

SCC - SYSTEM COST COMMENTS

SLF - SYSTEM LINKED FROM

SLT - SYSTEM LINKED TO

SOS - SYSTEM OF STATION

SYI - SYSTEM IDENTIFIER OR NAME

Field Name: STATION ANALYSIS ALGORITHM CODE

Tag: S95

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 2, 0

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: A codeword number used to identify an analysis algorithm applied to the authorization or application.

Applicant and/or program generated field

Rules for Submission:

FAS: This is an optional field.
Enter the appropriate codeword number, e.g., "1" for TIREM, "2" for OKIMURA, etc.

SPS:

SSG:

BR:

Examples:

Field Name: NUMBER OF MOBILE, PORTABLE, AND TRANSPORTABLE STATIONS

Tag: S96

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 6, 0

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: The total number of mobile, portable, and transportable stations that operate on a normal basis as part of the identified station or stations.

Rules for Submission:

FAS:

1. Enter the total number of mobile, portable, and transportable stations that operate on a normal basis as part of the particular radiocommunication station or group of stations.

(a) the assignment is within one or more of the following frequency ranges:

30.0 - 50.0 MHz*	406.1 - 420 MHz
138.0 - 144.0 MHz	806.0 - 824.0 MHz**
148.0 - 149.9 MHz	851.0 - 869.0 MHz**
150.05 - 150.8 MHz	896.0 - 901.0 MHz**
162.0 - 174.0 MHz***	935.0 - 940.0 MHz**

* Limited to exclusive Government bands

** Limited exclusively to the Specialized Mobile Radio (SMR) service (see NTIA Manual 8.2.49)

***173.2 - 173.4 MHz (Industrial Public Safety)

and

(b) the frequency assignment has one or more of the following station class symbols:

FB	FL	FLEC	MLP	MOEB	MS
FBD	FLD	FLH	MO	MOEC	MSD
FC	FLE	FLU	MOD	MOH	MSP
FCB	FLEA	ML	MOE	MOP	
FCD	FLEB	MLD	MOEA	MOU	

or

(c) the assignment is within one or more of the frequency ranges listed in (a) and the letter "R" is appended to any of the station classes listed in (b);

or

(d) the assignment is for a frequency above 29890 kHz and the transmitter STATE/COUNTRY (XSC) field contains US, USA, or USP except where NTS contains S322;

or

(e) the assignment is for a Specialized Mobile Radio (SMR) service frequency in the 806 - 824, 851 - 869, 896 - 901, or 935 - 940 MHz land mobile bands.

2. The number of stations in the SMR system will be the exact number. The figure recorded for the number of stations not in the SMR system shall represent either the exact number or a range of numbers determined as follows:

(a) If the total number of stations is from 1 through 100, enter the number rounded off to the nearest higher 10, e.g., 20, 30, 40, etc.

- (b) If the number is greater than 100, enter the number rounded off to the nearest higher 100, e.g., 200, 300, 400, etc.
- (c) If it is feasible to enter a more precise number, enter it.
- (d) The exact total number of stations in a Specialized Mobile Radio (SMR) system (and the entry for SYSTEM IDENTIFIER OR NAME (SYI)) is required if the assignment is within one or more of the following frequency ranges that are limited exclusively to the SMR service:
 - 806.0 - 824.0 MHz
 - 851.0 - 869.0 MHz
 - 896.0 - 901.0 MHz
 - 935.0 - 940.0 MHz

SPS:

SSG:

BR:

Examples: 500

Associated Data Elements:

CST - SYSTEM COST
DFI - DETAILED FUNCTION IDENTIFIER
HLS - HIGHER LEVEL SYSTEM
IFI - INTERMEDIATE FUNCTION IDENTIFIER
MFI - MAJOR FUNCTION IDENTIFIER
NFA - NUMBER FREQUENCY AUTHORIZATIONS ON SYI
NLS - NUMBER OF LAND STATIONS
NTO - NUMBER OF TRANSMITTERS OPERATING
NTT - TOTAL NUMBER OF STATIONS IN SYSTEM
OSA - OTHER SYSTEM ASSET USER
OSP - OTHER SYSTEM ASSET PROVIDER
S94 - INDEX OF S96 IN SYI
S96 - NUMBER OF MOBILE, PORTABLE, AND TRANSPORTABLE STATIONS
SCC - SYSTEM COST COMMENTS
SLF - SYSTEM LINKED FROM
SLT - SYSTEM LINKED TO
SOS - SYSTEM OF STATION
SYI - SYSTEM IDENTIFIER OR NAME

Field Name: RADIO SERVICE

Tag: S97

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 2, 0

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: The radio service name as specified in Chapter 6 of the NTIA Manual.

Applicant and/or program generated field.

Rules for Submission:

FAS:

SPS: From Chapter 6 of the NTIA Manual, enter the appropriate radio service code.

SSG:

BR:

Remarks: 11

Field Name: STATION IDENTIFIER

Tag: S99

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 2, 0

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: Used for bookkeeping to index data sets representing distinct station and location data.

Rules for Submission:

FAS:

SPS:

SSG:

BR:

Examples:

Field Name: SYSTEM COST COMMENTS

Tag: SCC

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 50000, 0

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: Details concerning the calculation of the SYSTEM COST (CST) for a particular system.

Rules for Submission:

FAS:

SPS:

1. This is an optional field. As desired, enter an explanation of how the total monetary investment for the radiocommunication SYSTEM IDENTIFIER OR NAME (SYI) or total SYSTEM COST (CST) for the particular system was calculated.

2. Enter the breakdown of the total system calculated cost that was provided in thousands of dollars. Calculated cost may include \$xx in actual system acquisition for xx number of transmitters at the time of purchase for the original model at \$xx per original system transmitter, \$xx in system acquisition costs for xx number of transmitter systems at the time of purchase for later models at \$xx per later model system; ... for receivers...; ... for antennas ...; ... for any other equipment that is part of the system.

3. Also, enter all directly associated costs included in the total calculated system cost such as \$xx for unique or specialized tools; \$xx for initial spares; \$xx for initial specialized training; \$xx for dedicated test equipment; \$xx in dedicated research, development, testing, and evaluation costs on a pro rata basis; \$xx in allied support construction for such things as dedicated transmitter site, receiver site, etc. facilities, antenna towers, antenna support pads, etc., site grading, etc. that are peculiar and dedicated to the particular system.

SSG:

BR:

Examples:

Associated Data Elements:

CST - SYSTEM COST

DFI - DETAILED FUNCTION IDENTIFIER

HLS - HIGHER LEVEL SYSTEM

IFI - INTERMEDIATE FUNCTION IDENTIFIER

MFI - MAJOR FUNCTION IDENTIFIER

NFA - NUMBER FREQUENCY AUTHORIZATIONS ON SYI

NLS - NUMBER OF LAND STATIONS

NTO - NUMBER OF TRANSMITTERS OPERATING

NTT - TOTAL NUMBER OF STATIONS IN SYSTEM

OSA - OTHER SYSTEM ASSET USER

OSP - OTHER SYSTEM ASSET PROVIDER

S94 - INDEX OF S96 IN SYI

S96 - NUMBER OF MOBILE, PORTABLE, AND TRANSPORTABLE STATIONS

SCC - SYSTEM COST COMMENTS

SLF - SYSTEM LINKED FROM

SLT - SYSTEM LINKED TO

SOS - SYSTEM OF STATION

SYI - SYSTEM IDENTIFIER OR NAME

Field Name: DESCRIPTION OF STATION CLASS

Tag: SCD

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 500, 0

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: The description of the station class taken from NTIA Manuel Chapter 6, Table A

Rules for Submission:

FAS:

SPS:

SSG:

BR:

Examples:

Associated Data Elements:

Field Name: STATION CALL SIGN

Tag: SCS

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 10, 0

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: The international call sign or navigational aid identifier assigned to the station.

Rules for Submission:

FAS:

1. Enter the full call sign or identifier of the station.
2. For navigational aids this field is for the identifier instead of a call sign.

SPS:

SSG:

BR:

Examples: WUH55

Field Name: STATION CONTROL IDENTIFIER

Tag: SCT

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 24, 0

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: The identifier of the facility that controls the station either electrically or administratively.

Rules for Submission:

FAS:

1. Enter the station control identifier.
2. This field is optional.

SPS:

SSG:

BR:

Examples: PWC

Field Name: FAS AGENDA SECTION NUMBER

Tag: SEC

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 6, 0

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: The Frequency Assignment Subcommittee (FAS) agenda section number in which the frequency application was initially processed.

Program generated field.

Rules for Submission:

FAS:

SPS:

SSG:

BR:

Examples: 002065

Field Name: ORDINAL OF POLYGON POINT

Tag: SEQ

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 3, 0

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: Program generated Ordinal of Polygon Point for location.

Program generated field.

Associated Data Elements:

Field Name: SERIAL NUMBER

Tag: SER

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 12, 0

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: The unique identifier for the frequency application under consideration by the Frequency Assignment Subcommittee (FAS) or frequency authorization in the Government Master File (GMF).

Rules for Submission:

FAS:

1. Format:

- a. The first four characters are an abbreviation from Annex G of the NTIA Manual which identifies a Federal Agency or Administration of another country. If the applicant's name abbreviation is less than four characters, leave characters two to four blank, as applicable.
- b. Characters five through eight are the current calendar year.
- c. Characters nine through twelve are a four-digit number to indicate for that year and agency the numerical sequence of the frequency application or authorization.
- d. Each agency starts a new cycle of serial numbers for NEW applications which are to be submitted to the FAS on or about January 1 of each year. Applications with new serial numbers originated prior to January 1 will be accepted.

2. On a joint application for a NEW frequency authorization, enter the serial number for the agency that prepares the application.

SPS:

SSG:

BR:

Examples: HHS 19980123

Associated Data Elements:

AGC - AGENCY NAME

JNT - JOINT FREQUENCY ASSIGNMENTS

SER - SERIAL NUMBER

Field Name: SERIAL REPLACED EXPIRATION DATE

Tag: SEX

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 8, 0

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: The date the frequency authorization which is being replaced by a new authorization will expire from the Government Master File (GMF).

Rules for Submission:

FAS:

1. With the SERIAL REPLACED (SRS) field, this field may be used to delete from the Government Master File one or more existing authorizations simultaneously with a new authorization.
2. Enter the date the authorization being replaced by the new action is to expire from the GMF. This date cannot exceed one year from the date of the application.

SPS:

SSG:

BR:

Examples: 19990601

Associated Data Elements:

DOC - INFORMATION ON OLDER AUTHORIZATIONS

SEX - SERIAL REPLACED EXPIRATION DATE

SRS - SERIAL REPLACED

Field Name: SPECIAL HANDLING INSTRUCTION CODE

Tag: SHI

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 1,0

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals): 1,0

Field Definition: A code that identifies special handling requirements.

- A - Approved for public release; distribution is unlimited.
- B - Releasable to soil country and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO); otherwise, not releasable outside the US Government in accordance with (IAW) Section 552 (b)(1) of Title 5 of the US Code.
- E - Not releasable outside the US Government IAW Section 552 (b)(1) of Title 5 of the US Code.
- F - Not releasable to foreign nationals and not releasable outside the US Government IAW Section 552 (b)(1) of Title 5 of the US Code.
- H - Releasable to soil country only; otherwise, not releasable outside the US Government IAW Section 552 (b)(1) of Title 5 of the US Code.
- J - Contingency Assignment. The record contains unified commander comments only; not releasable to foreign nationals unless formally coordinated; otherwise, not releasable outside the US Government IAW Section 552 (b)(1) of Title 5 of the US Code.
- K - Permanent assignment. Available for contingency use within the theater after coordination with and approval of the cognizant unified commander - releasable to soil nation; otherwise, not releasable outside the US Government IAW Section 552 (b)(1) of Title 5 of the US Code.
- N - Releasable to NATO; otherwise, not releasable outside the US Government IAW Section 552 (b)(1) of Title 5 of the US Code.
- P - Proprietary; otherwise, not releasable outside the US Government IAW Section 552 (b)(1) of Title 5 of the US Code.

Rules for Submission:

FAS: Optional. Required for DoD.

SPS:

SSG:

BR:

Examples: F

Associated Data Elements:

CLA - CLASSIFICATION

SHI - SPECIAL HANDLING INSTRUCTION CODE

Field Name: SYSTEM IDENTIFICATION NUMBER

Tag: SIN

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 7 0

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: The identification number assigned to system by NITA..

Rules for Submission:

FAS:

SPS:

SSG:

BR:

Examples:

Associated Data Elements:

Field Name: SYSTEM LINKED FROM

Tag: SLF

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 40, 0

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: The SYSTEM IDENTIFIER OR NAME (SYI) of the different radiocommunication system containing the transmitter from which the receiver is linked.

Applicant and/or program generated field.

Rules for Submission:

FAS: Enter the SYSTEM IDENTIFIER OR NAME (SYI) of the different radiocommunication system containing the transmitter from which the receiver is linked unless a value was already provided for SYSTEM LINKED TO (SLT); in that case, the value for this data field is program generated.

SPS:

SSG:

BR:

Examples: WASHINGTON LMR SYSTEM

Associated Data Elements:

CST - SYSTEM COST

DFI - DETAILED FUNCTION IDENTIFIER

HLS - HIGHER LEVEL SYSTEM

IFI - INTERMEDIATE FUNCTION IDENTIFIER

MFI - MAJOR FUNCTION IDENTIFIER

NFA - NUMBER FREQUENCY AUTHORIZATIONS ON SYI

NLS - NUMBER OF LAND STATIONS

NTO - NUMBER OF TRANSMITTERS OPERATING

NTT - TOTAL NUMBER OF STATIONS IN SYSTEM

OSA - OTHER SYSTEM ASSET USER

OSP - OTHER SYSTEM ASSET PROVIDER

S94 - INDEX OF S96 IN SYI

S96 - NUMBER OF MOBILE, PORTABLE, AND TRANSPORTABLE STATIONS

SCC - SYSTEM COST COMMENTS

SLF - SYSTEM LINKED FROM

SLT - SYSTEM LINKED TO

SOS - SYSTEM OF STATION

SYI - SYSTEM IDENTIFIER OR NAME

Field Name: SYSTEM LINKED TO

Tag: SLT

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 40, 0

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: The SYSTEM IDENTIFIER OR NAME (SYI) of the different radiocommunication system containing the receiver to which the transmitter is linked.

Applicant and/or program generated field.

Rules for Submission:

FAS: Enter the SYSTEM IDENTIFIER OR NAME (SYI) of the different radiocommunication system containing the receiver to which the transmitter is linked unless a value was already provided for SYSTEM LINKED FROM (SLF); in that case, the value for this data field is program generated.

SPS:

SSG:

BR:

Examples: BALTIMORE LMR SYSTEM

Associated Data Elements:

CST - SYSTEM COST

DFI - DETAILED FUNCTION IDENTIFIER

HLS - HIGHER LEVEL SYSTEM

IFI - INTERMEDIATE FUNCTION IDENTIFIER

MFI - MAJOR FUNCTION IDENTIFIER

NFA - NUMBER FREQUENCY AUTHORIZATIONS ON SYI

NLS - NUMBER OF LAND STATIONS

NTO - NUMBER OF TRANSMITTERS OPERATING

NTT - TOTAL NUMBER OF STATIONS IN SYSTEM

OSA - OTHER SYSTEM ASSET USER

OSP - OTHER SYSTEM ASSET PROVIDER

S94 - INDEX OF S96 IN SYI

S96 - NUMBER OF MOBILE, PORTABLE, AND TRANSPORTABLE STATIONS

SCC - SYSTEM COST COMMENTS

SLF - SYSTEM LINKED FROM

SLT - SYSTEM LINKED TO

SOS - SYSTEM OF STATION

SYI - SYSTEM IDENTIFIER OR NAME

Field Name: SPACE STATION RECEIVING SYSTEM NOISE TEMPERATURE

Tag: SNT

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 6, 1

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: The lowest total receiving system noise temperature in Kelvin of the receiving space service station referenced to the output of the receiving antenna.

Rules for Submission:

FAS:

SPS: Required for all receiving space stations. This information is to be provided for each space station receiving antenna.

SSG:

BR:

Examples: 200

Associated Data Elements:

Field Name: SYSTEM OF STATION

Tag: SOS

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 24, 0

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: The SYSTEM IDENTIFIER OR NAME (SYI) of the radiocommunication system to which the station normally belongs.

Program generated field.

Rules for Submission:

FAS:

SPS:

SSG:

BR:

Examples: BALTIMORE LMR SYSTEM

Associated Data Elements:

CST - SYSTEM COST

DFI - DETAILED FUNCTION IDENTIFIER

HLS - HIGHER LEVEL SYSTEM

IFI - INTERMEDIATE FUNCTION IDENTIFIER

MFI - MAJOR FUNCTION IDENTIFIER

NFA - NUMBER FREQUENCY AUTHORIZATIONS ON SYI

NLS - NUMBER OF LAND STATIONS

NTO - NUMBER OF TRANSMITTERS OPERATING

NTT - TOTAL NUMBER OF STATIONS IN SYSTEM

OSA - OTHER SYSTEM ASSET USER

OSP - OTHER SYSTEM ASSET PROVIDER

S94 - INDEX OF S96 IN SYI

S96 - NUMBER OF MOBILE, PORTABLE, AND TRANSPORTABLE STATIONS

SCC - SYSTEM COST COMMENTS

SLF - SYSTEM LINKED FROM

SLT - SYSTEM LINKED TO

SOS - SYSTEM OF STATION

SYI - SYSTEM IDENTIFIER OR NAME

Field Name: SERIAL REPLACED

Tag: SRS

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 12, 0

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: The SERIAL NUMBER (SER) of an authorization in the Government Master File (GMF) which is being replaced by a new authorization and will expire on the date entered in the SERIAL REPLACED EXPIRATION DATE (SEX) field.

Rules for Submission:

FAS:

1. With the SERIAL REPLACED EXPIRATION DATE (SEX) field, this field may be used to delete from the Government Master File (GMF) one or more existing authorizations simultaneously with a new application.
2. Enter the SERIAL NUMBER (SER) of the authorization which is being replaced by the new authorization.

SPS:

SSG:

BR:

Examples: AF 19902650

Associated Data Elements:

DOC - INFORMATION ON OLDER AUTHORIZATIONS

SEX - SERIAL REPLACED EXPIRATION DATE

SRS - SERIAL REPLACED

Field Name: FAS AGENDA SORT KEY

Tag: SRT

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 1, 0

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: The indicator used in program processing to determine the order that frequency applications appear in an Agenda.

Program generated field.

Rules for Submission:

FAS:

SPS:

SSG:

BR:

Examples:

Field Name: SATELLITE APOGEE

Tag: SS1

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 8, 2

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: The altitude in kilometers of the apogee above mean sea level. (Apogee is the farthest point in the orbit of a non-geostationary satellite.)

Rules for Submission:

FAS:

SPS: Required for all non-geostationary satellites.

SSG:

BR:

Examples: 23100

Associated Data Elements:

Field Name: SATELLITE EQUATORIAL INCLINATION

Tag: SS2

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 7,2

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: The angle in degrees determined by the plane containing the orbit of an earth satellite and the equatorial plane of the earth.

Rules for Submission:

FAS:

SPS: Required for all non-geostationary satellites.

SSG:

BR:

Examples: 34.7

Associated Data Elements:

Field Name: SATELLITE PERIGEE

Tag: SS3

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 8,2

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: The altitude in kilometers of the perigee above mean sea level. (Perigee is the nearest point in the orbit of a non-geostationary satellite.)

Rules for Submission:

FAS:

SPS: Required for all non-geostationary satellites.

SSG:

BR:

Examples: 200

Associated Data Elements:

Field Name: GEOSTATIONARY SATELLITE LONGITUDE

Tag: SS4

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 7, 2

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals): 7,2

Field Definition: The nominal geographical longitude of the space station, in degrees East(+) or West(-) of the Prime Meridian, on the geostationary-satellite orbit.

Rules for Submission:

FAS:

SPS: Required for all geostationary satellites. The value will not exceed 180 degrees.

SSG:

BR:

Examples: -88.34

Associated Data Elements:

Field Name: NUMBER OF SATELLITES IN A NON-GEOSTATIONARY SYSTEM

Tag: SS5

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 4,0

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals): 4,0

Field Definition: The number of satellites in a non-geostationary system.

Rules for Submission:

FAS:

SPS: Required for applications involving a single or multiple satellites having the same radio frequency and/or orbital characteristics (excluding the ascending node position).

SSG:

BR:

Examples: 19

Associated Data Elements:

Field Name: SPACE STATION MAXIMUM SPECTRAL POWER DENSITY

Tag: SS6

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 7,2

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: The maximum spectral power density per Hertz, in dB(W/Hz), supplied to the input of the space station antenna for each carrier type.

Rules for Submission:

FAS:

SPS: Required for applications for satellite stations.

1. For frequencies below 15 GHz, the power shall be averaged over the worst 4 kHz band; for frequencies 15 GHz and above, the power shall be averaged over the worst 1 MHz band. The worst 4 kHz and 1 MHz bands are defined as that 4kHz or 1 MHz that has the highest spectral power density within the assigned necessary bandwidth.
2. For narrow-band carriers with a necessary bandwidth less than the reference bandwidth, the peak power should be averaged over the reference bandwidth (4 kHz or 1 MHz).
3. For negative values, insert a minus sign - before the value.

SSG:

BR:

Examples: -68.4

Associated Data Elements:

Field Name: SATELLITE PERIOD OF ORBIT

Tag: SS7

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 15,6

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: The time required for a non-geostationary satellite to make one complete orbit around the earth.

Rules for Submission:

FAS:

SPS:

SSG:

BR:

Examples: 1960000

Associated Data Elements:

Field Name: INDIVIDUAL EARTH STATION EQUIVALENT SATELLITE LINK NOISE TEMP

Tag: SS8

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 6, 1

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: The equivalent satellite link noise temperature (ESLNT) in Kelvin, for each geostationary space station link received by the earth station on the frequency indicated in the frequency application or authorization.

Rules for Submission:

FAS:

SPS: Required for earth stations of geostationary-satellite networks with space stations having simple frequency-changing transponders.

The ESLNT is the noise temperature referred to the input of the receiving antenna of the earth station corresponding to the radio frequency noise power which produces the total observed noise at the output of the satellite link excluding noise due to interference coming from satellite links using other satellites and from terrestrial systems.

SSG:

BR:

Examples: 96

Associated Data Elements:

Field Name: STATION STATE/COUNTRY

Tag: SSC

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 4, 0

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: The state, country, or area in which the station is located.

Rules for Submission:

FAS: Enter the appropriate value from Annex G of the NTIA Manual.

SPS:

SSG:

BR:

Examples: MD

Field Name: STATION CLASS

Tag: STC

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 6, 0

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: The symbol for the class of station authorized to use the assigned frequency or frequency band.

Rules for Submission:

FAS: Enter in accordance with Chapter 6 of the NTIA Manual.

SPS:

SSG:

BR:

Examples: FX

Field Name: STATION NAME

Tag: STN

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 45, 0

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: The assigned name of the station.

Rules for Submission:

FAS:

SPS: Station name must be unique.

SSG:

BR:

Examples: BASE STATION

Associated Data Elements:

Field Name: SUBCOMMAND OR ORGANIZATION ABOVE THE LOCAL LEVEL

Tag: SUB

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 18, 0

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals): 18, 0

Field Definition: The frequency management organizational level between the MAJOR COMMAND OR SUBORDINATE ORGANIZATION (MCO) and the LOCAL AREA SPECTRUM MANAGER (LAM).

Rules for Submission:

FAS: Optional.

SPS:

SSG:

BR:

Examples: 5AF

Associated Data Elements:

Field Name: SUPPLEMENTARY DETAILS

Tag: SUP

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 2000, 0

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: Supplemental information that amplifies the particulars of the frequency application or frequency authorization.

Rules for Submission:

FAS: Enter any supplemental information that amplifies the particulars of the frequency application or frequency authorization.

SPS:

SSG:

BR:

Examples: COORDINATED WITH AF AND NAVY.

Field Name: CANADIAN SERVICE CATEGORY

Tag: SVI

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 72, 0

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: The description of the station user or type of service on a Canadian frequency proposal or frequency authorization.

Rules for Submission:

FAS: Provided by Canada on the frequency proposal.

SPS:

SSG:

BR:

Examples: Provincial Governments
Maritime Mobile
Fishing Industry

Field Name: SYSTEM IDENTIFIER OR NAME

Tag: SYI

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 40, 0

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: The specific designator developed or used by the submitting agency that uniquely identifies a particular radiocommunication system.

Rules for Submission:

FAS: Enter the designator developed or used by the submitting agency that uniquely identifies the particular radiocommunication system. If the authorization is for use of a frequency in a non-Government, approved, Specialized Mobile Radio Service system, enter the name of the service provider.

SPS:

SSG:

BR:

Examples: TRUNKED SYSTEM 1

Associated Data Elements:

CST - SYSTEM COST

DFI - DETAILED FUNCTION IDENTIFIER

HLS - HIGHER LEVEL SYSTEM

IFI - INTERMEDIATE FUNCTION IDENTIFIER

MFI - MAJOR FUNCTION IDENTIFIER

NFA - NUMBER FREQUENCY AUTHORIZATIONS ON SYI

NLS - NUMBER OF LAND STATIONS

NTO - NUMBER OF TRANSMITTERS OPERATING

NTT - TOTAL NUMBER OF STATIONS IN SYSTEM

OSA - OTHER SYSTEM ASSET USER

OSP - OTHER SYSTEM ASSET PROVIDER

S94 - INDEX OF S96 IN SYI

S96 - NUMBER OF MOBILE, PORTABLE, AND TRANSPORTABLE STATIONS

SCC - SYSTEM COST COMMENTS

SLF - SYSTEM LINKED FROM

SLT - SYSTEM LINKED TO

SOS - SYSTEM OF STATION

SYI - SYSTEM IDENTIFIER OR NAME

Field Name: SYSTEM NAME

Tag: SYS

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 35,0

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: The name of the system.

Rules for Submission:

FAS:

SPS:

SSG:

BR:

Examples:

Associated Data Elements:

Field Name: SYSTEM DESCRIPTION

Tag: SYSD

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 2000,0

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: Description the function of the system or subsystem.

Rules for Submission:

FAS:

SPS:

SSG:

BR:

Examples:

Associated Data Elements:

Field Name: SYSTEM ESSENTIALITY

Tag: SYSE

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 2000,0

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: A statement of relationship between the proposed system and the function or operation it is intended to support.

Rules for Submission:

FAS:

SPS:

SSG:

BR:

Examples:

Associated Data Elements:

Field Name: GOVERNMENT TRANSMITTER NOMENCLATURE

Tag: T01

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 50, 0

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: The government-assigned alphanumeric equipment designation.

Rules for Submission:

FAS:

SPS: Enter whenever a government-assigned nomenclature exists.

SSG:

BR:

Examples: AN/PSC-5

Associated Data Elements:

T01 - GOVERNMENT TRANSMITTER NOMENCLATURE

T02 - TRANSMITTER MANUFACTURER NAME CODE

T03 - COMMERCIAL TRANSMITTER MODEL NAME AND NUMBER

Field Name: TRANSMITTER MANUFACTURER NAME CODE

Tag: T02

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 3, 0

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: The code as specified in Annex G of the NTIA Manual that identifies the manufacturer of the transmitter identified in GOVERNMENT TRANSMITTER NOMENCLATURE (T01) or COMMERCIAL TRANSMITTER MODEL NAME AND NUMBER (T03).

Rules for Submission:

FAS:

SPS: Enter the manufacturer code from Annex G of the NTIA Manual.

SSG:

BR:

Examples: MOT

Associated Data Elements:

T01 - GOVERNMENT TRANSMITTER NOMENCLATURE

T02 - TRANSMITTER MANUFACTURER NAME CODE

T03 - COMMERCIAL TRANSMITTER MODEL NAME AND NUMBER

Field Name: COMMERCIAL TRANSMITTER MODEL NAME AND NUMBER

Tag: T03

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 50, 0

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: Commercial model name and number of the transmitter.

Rules for Submission:

FAS:

SPS: Enter the manufacturer's model name and number for the transmitter.

SSG:

BR:

Examples: F-22 ACMI Set RT-1741

Associated Data Elements:

T01 - GOVERNMENT TRANSMITTER NOMENCLATURE

T02 - TRANSMITTER MANUFACTURER NAME CODE

T03 - COMMERCIAL TRANSMITTER MODEL NAME AND NUMBER

Field Name: TRANSMITTER LOWEST TUNED FREQUENCY

Tag: T04

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 15, 6

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: The lowest tuned frequency of the transmitter frequency band(s) at which the transmitter is capable of operating.

Rules for Submission:

FAS:

SPS: Enter the lowest tuned frequency of the transmitter for a frequency band(s) at which the transmitter is capable of operating.

SSG:

BR:

Examples: 225

Associated Data Elements:

T04 - TRANSMITTER LOWEST TUNED FREQUENCY

T05 - TRANSMITTER HIGHEST TUNED FREQUENCY

T07 - TRANSMITTER TUNING INCREMENT

T40 - TRANSMITTER FREQUENCY BAND INDEX

Field Name: TRANSMITTER HIGHEST TUNED FREQUENCY

Tag: T05

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 15, 6

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: The highest tuned frequency of a transmitter frequency band(s) at which the transmitter is capable of operating.

Rules for Submission:

FAS:

SPS: Enter the highest tuned frequency of the transmitter for a frequency band(s) at which the transmitter is capable of operating.

SSG:

BR:

Examples: 399.9

Associated Data Elements:

T04 - TRANSMITTER LOWEST TUNED FREQUENCY

T05 - TRANSMITTER HIGHEST TUNED FREQUENCY

T07 - TRANSMITTER TUNING INCREMENT

T40 - TRANSMITTER FREQUENCY BAND INDEX

Field Name: TRANSMITTER TUNABILITY INDICATOR

Tag: T06

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 1,0

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: Indicator of whether or not the transmitter can be tuned.

.

Y - transmitter can be tuned

N - transmitter cannot be tuned

Rules for Submission:

FAS: Enter "Y" or "N" as appropriate to indicate whether or not the transmitted can be tuned.

SPS:

SSG:

BR:

Examples: Y

Field Name: TRANSMITTER TUNING INCREMENT

Tag: T07

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 15, 6

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: The frequency tuning increment determined by hardware design.

Rules for Submission:

FAS:

SPS: Enter the transmitter frequency tuning increment. When the transmitter operates in multiple frequency bands, a tuning increment is required for each band.

SSG:

BR:

Examples: 25

Associated Data Elements:

T04 - TRANSMITTER LOWEST TUNED FREQUENCY

T05 - TRANSMITTER HIGHEST TUNED FREQUENCY

T07 - TRANSMITTER TUNING INCREMENT

T40 - TRANSMITTER FREQUENCY BAND INDEX

Field Name: TRANSMITTER 3 DB BANDWIDTH

Tag: T08

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 15,6

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: The 3 dB full emission RF bandwidth of the transmitter.

Rules for Submission:

FAS: Enter the 3 dB full emission bandwidth of the transmitter.

SPS:

SSG:

BR:

Examples: 8

Associated Data Elements

T08 - TRANSMITTER 3 DB BANDWIDTH

T09 - TRANSMITTER 20 DB BANDWIDTH

T10 - TRANSMITTER 40 DB BANDWIDTH

T11 - TRANSMITTER 60 DB BANDWIDTH

T12 - TRANSMITTER MEASURED DATA INDICATOR

Field Name: TRANSMITTER 20 DB BANDWIDTH

Tag: T09

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 15,6

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: The 20 dB full emission RF bandwidth of the transmitter.

Rules for Submission:

FAS: Enter the 20 dB full emission bandwidth of the transmitter.

SPS:

SSG:

BR:

Examples: 10

Associated Data Elements:

T08 - TRANSMITTER 3 DB BANDWIDTH

T09 - TRANSMITTER 20 DB BANDWIDTH

T10 - TRANSMITTER 40 DB BANDWIDTH

T11 - TRANSMITTER 60 DB BANDWIDTH

T12 - TRANSMITTER MEASURED DATA INDICATOR

Field Name: TRANSMITTER 40 DB BANDWIDTH

Tag: T10

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 15, 6

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: The 40 dB full emission RF bandwidth of the transmitter.

Rules for Submission:

FAS: Enter the 40 dB full emission bandwidth of the transmitter.

SPS:

SSG:

BR:

Examples: 25

Associated Data Elements:

T08 - TRANSMITTER 3 DB BANDWIDTH

T09 - TRANSMITTER 20 DB BANDWIDTH

T10 - TRANSMITTER 40 DB BANDWIDTH

T11 - TRANSMITTER 60 DB BANDWIDTH

T12 - TRANSMITTER MEASURED DATA INDICATOR

Field Name: TRANSMITTER 60 DB BANDWIDTH

Tag: T11

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 15,6

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: The 60 dB full emission RF bandwidth of the transmitter.

Rules for Submission:

FAS: Enter the 60 dB full emission bandwidth of the transmitter.

SPS:

SSG:

BR:

Examples: 75

Associated Data Elements:

T08 - TRANSMITTER 3 DB BANDWIDTH

T09 - TRANSMITTER 20 DB BANDWIDTH

T10 - TRANSMITTER 40 DB BANDWIDTH

T11 - TRANSMITTER 60 DB BANDWIDTH

T12 - TRANSMITTER MEASURED DATA INDICATOR

Field Name: TRANSMITTER MEASURED DATA INDICATOR

Tag: T12

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 1,0

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: The indicator of whether data provided is measured or calculated.

Y - the transmitter emission bandwidth data is measured data.

N - the transmitter emission bandwidth data is calculated.

Rules for Submission:

FAS:

SPS: Enter the appropriate indicator, Y or N

SSG:

BR:

Examples: Y

Associated Data Elements:

T08 - TRANSMITTER 3 DB BANDWIDTH

T09 - TRANSMITTER 20 DB BANDWIDTH

T10 - TRANSMITTER 40 DB BANDWIDTH

T11 - TRANSMITTER 60 DB BANDWIDTH

T12 - TRANSMITTER MEASURED DATA INDICATOR

Field Name: POWER TYPE CODE

Tag: T20

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 1, 0

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: A code that identifies the hardware power type selected from the following table:

M - mean power
C - carrier power
P - peak envelope power

Rules for Submission:

FAS:

- SPS:**
1. Enter the code that identifies the appropriate power type of the transmitter.
 - a) mean power -The average power supplied to the antenna transmission line by a transmitter during an interval of time sufficiently long compared with the lowest frequency encountered in the modulation taken under normal operating conditions. (RR)
 - b) carrier power -The average power supplied to the antenna transmission line by a transmitter during one radio-frequency cycle taken under the condition of no modulation. (RR)
 - c) peak envelope power - The average power supplied to the antenna transmission line by a transmitter during one radio-frequency cycle at the crest of the modulation envelope, taken under normal operating conditions. (RR)
 2. Enter paired with POWER LEVEL (T21)
 3. Enter the maximum power unless specific powers are associated with specific emission modes then multiple powers should be entered.

SSG:

BR:

Examples: P

Associated Data Elements:

T20 - POWER TYPE CODE

T21 - POWER LEVEL

T22 - INDEX POWER LEVEL

Field Name: POWER LEVEL

Tag: T21

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 15, 6

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: The equipment power level(s) supplied to the antenna transmission line by a transmitter.

Rules for Submission:

FAS:

SPS:

1. Enter the power supplied to the antenna transmission line by a transmitter.
2. Enter paired with POWER TYPE CODE (T20)
3. Enter the maximum power unless specific powers are associated with specific emission modes then multiple powers should be entered.

SSG:

BR:

Examples: 25

Associated Data Elements:

T20 - POWER TYPE CODE

T21 - POWER LEVEL

T22 - INDEX POWER LEVEL

Field Name: NOMINAL EQUIVALENT ISOTOPICALLY RADIATED POWER (EIRP)

Tag: T23

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 7, 2

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: The product of the power supplied to the antenna and the antenna gain in a given direction relative to an isotropic antenna (absolute or isotropic gain). (RR)

Rules for Submission:

FAS:

SPS: Enter the nominal power in dBW.

SSG:

BR:

Examples: 96

Associated Data Elements:

A39 - ANTENNA SYSTEM LOSSES

T23 - NOMINAL EQUIVALENT ISOTROPICALLY RADIATED POWER (EIRP)

T24 - NOMINAL EFFECTIVE RADIATED POWER (ERP)

E21 - AUTHORIZED EQUIVALENT EFFECTIVE ISOTROPICALLY RADIATED POWER (EIRP)

E22 - AUTHORIZED EFFECTIVE RADIATED POWER (ERP)

Field Name: NOMINAL EFFECTIVE RADIATED POWER (ERP)

Tag: T24

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 7, 2

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: The product of the power supplied to the antenna and its gain relative to a half-wave dipole in a given direction. (RR)

Rules for Submission:

FAS:

SPS: Enter the nominal power in dBW.

SSG:

BR:

Examples: 96

Associated Data Elements:

A39 - ANTENNA SYSTEM LOSSES

T23 - NOMINAL EQUIVALENT ISOTROPICALLY RADIATED POWER (EIRP)

T24 - NOMINAL EFFECTIVE RADIATED POWER (ERP)

E21 - AUTHORIZED EQUIVALENT EFFECTIVE ISOTROPICALLY RADIATED POWER (EIRP)

E22 - AUTHORIZED EFFECTIVE RADIATED POWER (ERP)

Field Name: TRANSMITTER OUTPUT DEVICE

Tag: T25

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 3, 0

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: The transmitter output device type identified by entering the code selected from the following table:

OUTPUT DEVICE TYPE

01 Amplitron Tube
02 Backward Wave Oscillator
03 Carcinatron
04 Crossed-Field Amplifiers
05 Coaxial Magnetrons (Fixed/Locked)
06 Coaxial Magnetrons (Tunable/Unlocked)
07 Diode
08 Field Effect Transistor
09 Gallium Arsenide Field Effect Transistor
10 Gunn Diode
11 Gyrotron
12 Impatt Diode
13 Integrated Circuit
14 Klystron
15 Lighthouse Tube
16 Magnetrons (Fixed/Locked)
17 Magnetrons (Tunable/Unlocked)
18 Pentode
19 Push Pull FET
20 Si Bipolar Transistor
21 Stablitron Tube
22 Step Recovery Diode
23 Tetrode
24 Traveling Wave Tube
25 Transistor
26 Triode
27 Twyston
28 Varactor Diode
29 Voice Controlled Oscillator
30 Yttrium Iron Garnet
31 Other

Rules for Submission:

FAS:

SPS: Enter the appropriate code to represent the transmitter output device type identified in the Table.

SSG:

BR:

Examples: 05

Field Name: SPATIAL POWER DENSITY

Tag: T26

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 6, 2

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: Power per unit of area or spatial power density.

Rules for Submission:

FAS:

SPS:

SSG:

BR:

Examples: 10

Field Name: TEMPORARY POWER LEVEL

Tag: T28

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 7, 2

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: The temporary power level supplied to the antenna transmission line by the transmitter used under emergency or other specific operating conditions.

Rules for Submission:

FAS: Enter the temporary power.

SPS:

SSG:

BR:

Examples: 1000

Field Name: HARMONIC NUMBER

Tag: T29

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 2,0

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: A number that identifies the integral multiple of the fundamental frequency that produces the component frequency.

Rules for Submission::

FAS:

1. Enter the number that identifies the integral multiple of the fundamental frequency that produces the component frequency.

2. Enter paired with HARMONIC LEVEL (T30)

SPS:

SSG:

BR:

Examples: 2

Associated Data Elements:

T29 - HARMONIC NUMBER

T30 - HARMONIC LEVEL

T41 - INDEX HARMONIC LEVEL

Field Name: HARMONIC LEVEL

Tag: T30

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 6, 2

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: The transmitter harmonic power level (dB) relative to the power at the fundamental frequency supplied to the antenna transmission line.

Rules for Submission:

FAS:

1. Enter the transmitter harmonic power level in dB relative to the power in the fundamental frequency supplied to the antenna transmission line.
2. Enter paired with HARMONIC NUMBER (T29).

SPS:

SSG:

BR:

Examples: 60

Associated Data Elements:

T29 - HARMONIC NUMBER

T30 - HARMONIC LEVEL

T41 - INDEX HARMONIC LEVEL

Field Name: TRANSMITTER SPURIOUS EMISSION LEVEL

Tag: T31

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 6, 2

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: The transmitter spurious emission power level (dB) relative to the power at the fundamental frequency which occurs outside the -60 dB point on the transmitter fundamental emission spectrum and does not occur on a harmonic of the fundamental frequency.

Rules for Submission:

FAS:

SPS: Enter in dB the transmitter spurious emission power level relative to the power at the fundamental frequency which occurs outside the -60 dB point on the transmitter fundamental emission spectrum and does not occur on a harmonic of the fundamental frequency.

SSG:

BR:

Examples: 80

Field Name: TRANSMITTER FREQUENCY TOLERANCE

Tag: T32

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 10, 6

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: The maximum departure of a transmitter from its assigned frequency.

Rules for Submission:

FAS:

SPS: Enter the frequency tolerance in parts per million (ppm) or in Hertz. The value should represent operations at the intended operating frequency, a time sufficiently into the equipment's life cycle to exclude "Break-in" or "Pre-Burn-In" variations and after an adequate warm-up period.

SSG:

BR:

Examples: 20

Field Name: INDEX HARMONIC LEVEL

Tag: T41

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 12, 0

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: An index field that identifies the number of occurrence of harmonics.

Program Generated field.

Rules for Submission:

FAS:

SPS:

SSG:

BR:

Examples:

Associated Data Elements:

T29 - HARMONIC NUMBER

T30 - HARMONIC LEVEL

T41 - INDEX HARMONIC LEVEL

Field Name: TRANSMITTER DATA SET

Tag: T99

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 12, 0

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: The index data set representing distinct transmitter characteristics.

Rules for Submission:

FAS:

SPS:

SSG:

BR:

Examples:

Field Name: TARGET APPROVAL DATE

Tag: TAO

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 8,0

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: The date the agency specifies for the certification approval of the system.

Rules for Submission:

FAS:

SPS:

SSG:

BR:

Examples:

Associated Data Elements:

TDA - TARGET ACTIVATION DATE

TAO - TARGET APPROVAL DATE

TDT - TARGET TERMINATION DATE

Field Name: TARGET ACTIVATION DATE

Tag: TDA

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 8,0

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: The date the agency specifies for the activation of the system.

Rules for Submission:

FAS:

SPS:

SSG:

BR:

Examples:

Associated Data Elements:

TDA - TARGET ACTIVATION DATE

TAO - TARGET APPROVAL DATE

TDT - TARGET TERMINATION DATE

Field Name: TARGET DATE TERMINATION

Tag: TDT

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 8,0

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: The date the agency specifies the system will cease operation.

Rules for Submission:

FAS:

SPS:

SSG:

BR:

Examples:

Associated Data Elements:

TDA - TARGET ACTIVATION DATE

TAO - TARGET APPROVAL DATE

TDT - TARGET TERMINATION DATE

Field Name: TIME

Tag: TME

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 3, 0

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: The period of time during which it is intended that the frequency will be either guarded (monitored) or used for transmission.

Rules for Submission:

FAS:

1. With the exception of frequency applications containing an Experimental station class or either of the values S321 or S322 in the NOTES (NTS) field, this field shall be completed on frequency applications:

a. in the bands:

29.89 - 50.0 MHz (limited to exclusive Government bands in this range)

138.00 - 144.0 MHz

148.00 - 149.9 MHz

150.05 - 150.8 MHz

162.00 - 174.0 MHz

406.10 - 420.0 MHz;

b. in all other bands above 29.89 MHz with US, USA, or USP in the field, STATION STATE/COUNTRY (SSC) except those containing S322 in the NOTES (NTS) field; and

c. which do not meet the above criteria at the option of the applicant.

2. Enter the normal period of time during which the frequency is required to satisfy the operational requirement. Note that this entry applies to the period of operation of the circuit, not the period of operation of an individual frequency. Enter one of the following:

H24 - for 24-hour operation

HJ - for day operation

HN - for night operation

HT - for transition period operation

HX - for intermittent operation throughout the 24-hour day or no specific working hours

SPS:

SSG:

BR:

Examples: H24

Field Name: TRANSACTION PROCESSING DATE

Tag: TPD

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 8, 0

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: The date the current decision was entered into the field DECISION (DEC).

Program generated field.

Rules for Submission:

FAS:

Format:

1. The first four characters contain a year.
2. Characters five and six contain a month.
3. Characters seven and eight contain a day.

SPS:

SSG:

BR:

Examples: 20010515

Field Name: RADAR COMMUNICATION INDICATOR

Tag: TRC

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 1, 0

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: Indicator of whether the equipment is a radar or a communications system.

Program Generated:

Rules for Submission:

FAS:

SPS:

SSG:

BR:

Examples:

Associated Data Elements:

Field Name: TELECOMMUNICATIONS SERVICE PRIORITY FOR RADIOCOMMUNICATIONS

Tag: TSP

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 3, 0

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: The Telecommunications Service Priority for Radiocommunications (TSP-R) associated with a specific mission in direct support of a national emergency declared under Section 706 of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, that applies to the particular spectrum-dependent radiocommunication system(s) intended to be used to accomplish that specific mission as well as any frequencies or frequency bands authorized for use by the particular radiocommunication system(s) in accomplishing that specific mission.

Rules for Submission:

FAS:

SPS: Enter the TSP-R that applies to the particular spectrum-dependent radiocommunication system intended to be used in direct support of a national emergency declared under Section 706 of the Communications Act of 1934, as Amended.

SSG:

BR:

Examples: E-3

Associated Data Elements

TSP - TELECOMMUNICATIONS SERVICE PRIORITY FOR RADIOCOMMUNICATIONS

CMT - TSP-R COMMENTS

Field Name: SPREAD SPECTRUM INDICATOR

Tag: TSS

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 1, 0

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: Indicates whether the transmitter uses spread spectrum modulation

Rules for Submission:

FAS:

SPS:

SSG:

BR:

Examples:

Associated Data Elements:

Field Name: RADAR TUNABILITY CODE

Tag: TUN

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 2,0

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals): 2,0

Field Definition: A code that indicates the tuning capabilities of both pulsed and nonpulsed radars.

Rules for Submission:

FAS: Optional.

Enter the code that indicates the radar's tuning capability:

- FA - Frequency-agile radars that operate on various frequencies within a band, either specified or random mode.
- FV - Radars that operate on a discrete frequency determined by the characteristics of a fixed magnetron or similar radio frequency generating device.
- FX - Radars capable of operating on a single discrete frequency
- TC - Radars capable of being tuned to any frequency within the requested band
- TS - Radars capable of being tuned across the authorized or requested band in discrete steps or increments. This includes crystal control.

SPS:

SSG:

BR:

Examples: TC

Associated Data Elements:

Field Name: TYPE OF ACTION IDENTIFIER

Tag: TYP

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 1, 0

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: The identifier of the type of frequency application. The identifiers are:

D - Deletion
M - Modification
N - New

Rules for Submission:

FAS:

SPS:

SSG:

BR:

Examples: D

Field Name: UNIFIED COMMAND OR DESIGNATED REPRESENTATIVE

Tag: UCR

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 8, 0

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals): 8, 0

Field Definition: The unified command or designated representative for the area in which the assignment will be used.

Rules for Submission:

FAS: Optional.

SPS:

SSG:

BR:

Examples: CINCPAC

Field Name: VOTE INFORMATION

Tag: VAI

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 2022, 0

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: The Display, optional Input/Output field for a vote entered on a frequency application under consideration by the Frequency Assignment Subcommittee (FAS).

Program generated field.

Rules for Submission:

FAS: VOT is a combination of the data elements:

VAV VOTE
VCM VOTE COMMENT
VDT VOTE DATE
VGC SOURCE OF VOTE
VSC SECTION BEING VOTED

SPS:

SSG:

BR:

Examples: T,PLEASE ADD FLT LEVEL,19990515,FAA,002065

Associated Data Elements:

VAI - VOTE INFORMATION
VCM - VOTE COMMENT
VDT - VOTE DATE
VGC - SOURCE OF VOTE
VOT - VOTE
VSC - SECTION BEGIN VOTED

Field Name: VOTE

Tag: VAV

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 1, 0

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: The position taken on a frequency application by a Frequency Assignment Subcommittee agency or NTIA, or automatically set by a processing program, consisting of one of the following identifiers:

A - Indicates ACCEPT
I - Indicates INCOMPLETE
O - Indicates OVERRIDE
R - Indicates REJECT
T - Indicates TABLE

Applicant and/or program generated field.

Rules for Submission:

FAS:

1. Only NTIA can vote to override a TABLE message.
2. Only the submitting agency or NTIA can vote REJECT.
3. A vote of INCOMPLETE can only be entered by NTIA automated processing.

SPS:

SSG:

BR:

Examples: T

Associated Data Elements

VAV - VOTE
VCM - VOTE COMMENT
VDT - VOTE DATE
VGC - SOURCE OF VOTE
VOT - VOTE INFORMATION
VSC - SECTION BEGIN VOTED

Field Name: VOTE COMMENT

Tag: VCM

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 2000, 0

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: A comment with respect to a vote entered on a frequency application under consideration by the Frequency Assignment Subcommittee.

Applicant and/or program generated field.

Rules for Submission:

FAS: This field is optional on U.S. frequency applications.

SPS:

SSG:

BR:

Examples: PLEASE ADD FLT LEVEL

Associated Data Elements:

VAI - VOTE INFORMATION

VCM - VOTE COMMENT

VDT - VOTE DATE

VGC - SOURCE OF VOTE

VOT - VOTE

VSC - SECTION BEGIN VOTED

Field Name: VOTE DATE

Tag: VDT

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 8, 0

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: The date a vote was entered on a frequency application under consideration by the Frequency Assignment Subcommittee.

Program generated field.

Rules for Submission:

FAS:

Format:

1. The first four characters contain a year.
2. Characters five and six contain a month.
3. Characters seven and eight contain a day.

SPS:

SSG:

BR:

Examples: 19990515

Associated Data Elements:

VAI - VOTE INFORMATION

VCM - VOTE COMMENT

VDT - VOTE DATE

VGC - SOURCE OF VOTE

VOT - VOTE

VSC - SECTION BEGIN VOTED

Field Name: SOURCE OF VOTE

Tag: VGC

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 4, 0

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: The originator of a vote on a frequency application under consideration by the Frequency Assignment Subcommittee.

Applicant and/or program generated field.

Rules for Submission:

FAS:

1. Frequency Assignment Subcommittee (FAS) agencies will use the agency abbreviation in Annex G of the NTIA Manual.
2. NTIA programs will use the values CFAS (Chairman FAS), FAB (Frequency Assignment Branch), and NTIA as the source.

SPS:

SSG:

BR:

Examples: FAA

Associated Data Elements:

VAI - VOTE INFORMATION

VCM - VOTE COMMENT

VDT - VOTE DATE

VGC - SOURCE OF VOTE

VOT - VOTE

VSC - SECTION BEGIN VOTED

Field Name: VOTE

Tag: VOT

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 1, 0

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: The position taken on a frequency application by a Frequency Assignment Subcommittee agency or NTIA, or automatically set by a processing program, consisting of one of the following identifiers:

A - Indicates ACCEPT
I - Indicates INCOMPLETE
O - Indicates OVERRIDE
R - Indicates REJECT
T - Indicates TABLE

Applicant and/or program generated field.

Rules for Submission:

FAS:

1. Only NTIA can vote to override a TABLE message.
2. Only the submitting agency or NTIA can vote REJECT.
3. A vote of INCOMPLETE can only be entered by NTIA automated processing.

SPS:

SSG:

BR:

Examples: T

Associated Data Elements:

VAI - VOTE INFORMATION
VCM - VOTE COMMENT
VDT - VOTE DATE
VGC - SOURCE OF VOTE
VOT - VOTE
VSC - SECTION BEGIN VOTED

Field Name: SECTION BEING VOTED

Tag: VSC

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 6, 0

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: The value of the field REVOTE SECTION NUMBER (RVS) assigned to the frequency application being voted to ensure that the VOTE INFORMATION (VOT) is correctly applied.

Applicant and/or program generated field.

Rules for Submission:

FAS:

1. Enter the REVOTE SECTION NUMBER (RVS) of the application being voted.
2. If this data element does not match the REVOTE SECTION NUMBER (RVS) of the application in the data base, the VOTE INFORMATION (VOT) will not be counted.

SPS:

SSG:

BR:

Examples: 002065

Associated Data Elements:

VAI - VOTE INFORMATION

VCM - VOTE COMMENT

VDT - VOTE DATE

VGC - SOURCE OF VOTE

VOT - VOTE

VSC - SECTION BEGIN VOTED

Field Name: WAR EMERGENCY INDICATOR

Tag: WEU

Maximum Input Size (N, Decimals): 1,0

Database Storage Size (N, Decimals):

Field Definition: Indicator to weather the proposed system will support a war emergency function.

T - Supports a war emergency function.

F - Does not support war emergency function.

Rules for Submission:

FAS:

SPS:

SSG:

BR:

Examples:

Associated Data Elements: